BOMBAY COURIER

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IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Commercial Department.

Government Advertisement,

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will, on Saturday the 28th instant at noon, receive sealed proposals from any person willing to contract for executing all Hamalage, hoisting, stowing, and other duties, which may at any time be required in the Hon'ble Company's Export Warehouse; the contract to last for three years from the date of it's execution; the Contractor to enter into such terms of agreement in regard to his Bills &c. as have been customary with the last contractors, and which, as well as the duties required of the contractors, may be seen on application at the Warehouse office any day (sunday excepted) between the hours of 10. A. M. and 5. P. M.

The party whose tender may be accepted, will be required to deposit Company's paper in the Public Treasury at this Presidency to the amount of (10,000) ten thousand rupees for the due fulfilment of his engagement.

The party whose tender may be accepted is restricted from assigning over his contract, or any share to interest therein, to any person or persons whatever, without the previous and express sanction of Government; on pain of forfeiting his security, and being also liable to be deprived, at the discretion of Government in such case, of his contract.

The contractor in the Export Department will be restricted from holding any share or interest in any contract for the execution of similar duties in the Import Department.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender which may be presented, without assigning any reason for so doing.

The tenders must be endorsed "Proposals for supplying Hamals &c. &c. for the Export Department," and any tender which may not be so endorsed, or which may be presented after the time above limited, will be returned.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
19th November 1818.

શરકારી નાહેર ખબર થાએ

એ વીનેશરકારી હકશપોટ વેરોશા એ દને માલ આવેચ તે વખાર મધે શરવે નરેહ ની મન્જુરી તથા આરીતાનવી ત થા માલ રચવો તથા બીજી કામગી રી કર વખતે દરકાર પડે તે પરવાનો મળતો પરવા શાકું નેકોજ રાજી થઇ નેઅંબ કીધેલા પરપોજખ આપે તે શ નીચારના દંને તારીખ ૨૮ મી બપોરે આએ મહીના મધે રહે ઇનરાબખ ગા વરનર બાહાદર કોશાલ મધે જેશે તે મળતો પરાર નામુ થાએ તે દંનથી વ રદા ૩ શુદી યાકુ રેરો આગાબના મ

ળનારા તીબ્બાબત તથા વગેરા બાબત પરાર મદાર બખેલે છે તે પરમાં ને મળતે દારે પરાર પરવો તે પરાર ને મળતે દારે કેવી મન્જુરી પરવી તે રવે વાર ખેરીજ પરીને બીજે શરવે દારે શરકારનાં વખારમા દાડાના પકબાક ૧૦ થી તે પલાક ૫ શુદી આવીને જોએ ❖

બીજુ જેનો પરપોજખ પકબુખ થારો તેકુએ મળતો પુરો પરી આપવા ૨૧૧૩ શરકાર કંપનીની નોટો ૩। ૧૦૦૦૦ અંકે દશ હનારની ચુમબજની તીનો રીમા અનામત રાખવી ❖

જે બદ્દીનો પરપોજખ પકબુખ થારો તે જનીએ પોતીકો મળતો અથવા તેમા કોજ લાગા અથવા કાંજ જબાકોજ બી જા કોજનો શરકારની પરથમ કુકમ બીકા વના આપે નકી અગાર આપેતો નામીન ગારીનો એવજ શરકાર દાબબ કરીને શરકારના કુકમ પરમાને તે બ નીને મળતામાથી કુર પરશે ❖

જરાપોટ વેરહોશાનાં મળતે દારે જ પોટ વેરહોશા એટલે માલ આવેચ તે વખારમાં આવી પરામગીરી પરવાના મળતામા પકાજ લાગા અથવા શરદ રાખવો નકી ❖

પરપોજખ આપશે તેમાથી પકાજ પર પોજખ રદ પરવાના પકાજ પારન નકી કેહતા રદ પરશે એ મળતી આર રેદ હનરાબખ ગાવરનર કોશાબનોછે ❖

પરપોજખ કુપર બખીએ એકુને એ પરપોજખ જરાપોટ વેરહોશામા મન્જુર તથા બગરે આપવાનોછે તે ને પરપોજ ખ કુપર એકુ ખબેકુ નકી કશે તે કુપ ર ઠાલ ખબેકુછે તે ઠાલ થયા પ છે આપશે તે પરપોજખ પાછા આપશે તા ૧૯ માર્ચ નવેમબર શંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી ❖

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

ભરમજી યાજીર ખેપર છેજે

ખેતી ખેશ્વરમજી ઇકપોર્ટ વેર છે ઉમ્બણે સહમતી સાવધગીત થવતેરેથી મળીગીપયાજી ગાપારી પસદચચાપ પઈતર પ્રમગીજીદ રપ દતીપર ભરમગેદતીમમપયા જીનરેતા પ્રમપયાષ મેશ્રેણીમ ગાછેણીમંચંછમેરેરે પ્રપોમપ છેતી પ્રતેશપપગીતાગીછે ૨૮ ઘ્યાચ મછીન્યાંતતીંમપ્રછગીરેઠંમમાપ ગપરપર શ્રેષ્ણંતવેતીપતોમરેતા મમરત્રપ્રમછપ્યાછીપછા પાજો મંપર્વતીમંપ્રદેંતમછીપ પપમગીપ મછેત્યાંત ધીન્નપ્રા પગેર પ્રમર મપર ઉછીન્ન પછે ત્યાપ્રપણે મ દેતેગમ્મે મમરમમપતો મમર પમદેતેગમ્મેશ્રેણતીમઉગીમમ ગીતેવધીપર કેજેગમ્મણંપરમડ ઈતર છીપછી ષવમ્મરચેપધેગીત છીપછાષપરે ૧૦ પાજોમંતેપરે ૮ પાર્વતોછેલ્લીમંપાછપેં

જ્યાઇપ્યાચા પ્રપોમપ મગીપ છેઈપ્ત્યાગેમરેતાપુમ્મપ્રણ પ્યા પયાપા ષવમ્મર મંજેનીચ્યા મે ગીરુપ્પછે ૧૦૦૦૦ પમ્રીગપ્પછમ્મર જ્યાગેપંઈ તીમ્મેગીમછેં પમમત ઠેમપ્યા

જ્યાઇપ્યાચા પ્રપોમપ મગીપ છેઈપ્ત્યાગે પપ્પન્ન મરેતા ગીપ ત્યાંત ગ્રણી પ્રાગમ્રીપં ષમઈગીપ રેશ્રેપ્રાપ ષવમ્મરચી પ્રપંગ્ન પ પ્રમપેતેપ્યાપીમ છેગીનછે મઈતર મમીનીચા છેપર ષવમ્મર ગપ્છેપ છેગીનં ષવમ્મરચે પપ્રિપ્રમણેત્યા ઉપ્યાષ મદેત્યાગીપ ગેરમરતીપ

ઈમપોર્ટ વેરહોષ છેપ્રીપ મ દેતેગરયાગે ઈમપોર્ટ વેર છેષ મ્મણે મપ્રછેતો ત્યાષવમ્મરચેપ ધેગીતીપ પષત પ્રમગીગી મમ્મ યાચે મદેત્યાંત ગ્રણીપ્રાગ મીપ ષમંઈતેગીનંછે

પ્રપોમપ્રઈતીપ ત્યાતીપગ્રણીપ્ર પોમપ નપમમ્મયાચે પ્રવણમગ

ગતાં નપમ્મગીતીપ છપ્રેઈતીંચાર રેગ્રંનમ્મપપ્રગપર્ પરશ્રેષપ યા પમડેપ્રછે

પ્રપોમપ્રપર્ પ્યાપ્રપ્રેઈજેનેપ્રપ પ્રપોમપ્રઈમપોર્ટ વેરછેપ્રમઈંમ ઉરપગેરપ્માપયાનપ્રછે પપ્યા પ્રપોમપ્રપર્ પ્રેઈજેવણીઈંનજેપ પ પર્પિપ્રવણીંવપ્રતીપિપ ભરપ્યાનં તરઈતીપ્રનેપ્રપોમપ્રપ્પર્વમગીતા પ્રતમગીપ ૧૪ પ્રછે નપેંપર્ ષનં ૧૮૧૮ ઈંષપી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

A CARD.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC and CALENDAR for 1819, is in the press and will be published as early as possible in the next year.

In compliance with the suggestion of some friends, there is also in the press

THE POCKET REMEMBRANCER
FOR THE YEAR 1819.
Price 2 Rupees.

This memorandum book will be ready for delivery before the end of the present year.

Bombay Courier Office, 21st Nov. 1818.

JOHN YEATES,

LATE PARTNER WITH

Barter and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to open a concern in the same Business as B. & Co. as early as possible, of which further notice will be given. For this purpose he has engaged the premises now occupied by Mr. TOMKINS, in Apollo Street opposite the Admiralty House, and in the intermediate time, all orders will meet with due attention at the Godown, the corner of Dady's buildings.

J. Y. begs to inform his friends at the outstations, that any orders they may favor him with, will be executed with articles of the best description and upon the most moderate terms.

Bombay, 20th November 18 8.

E. Reel & Shapoorjee
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY the 30th instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN TAMARIND LANE

A VARIETY of Household Furniture, Glass-ware, Silver and plated-ware, with various other articles.

Bombay 21st November 1818.

PARRY & CO.

Architects, Coach Builders, and Vehicles of all Descriptions.

BEG leave respectfully to acquaint their friends in particular and the public in general that in consequence of the increase of business and the want of space in the premises they now occupy, they are about to remove their establishment to the new House above Baboolla Tank, near *Palm mount House,* where from the extensive accommodations they will possess, they flatter themselves they will be able to execute the several Branches of their business in a far superior style to any thing yet done in Bombay; and, where it may be possible, at reduced charges; and they hope for a continuance of the liberal Patronage with which they have been hitherto favoured.

Bombay, 21st November 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undermentioned VALUABLE WORKS are now exposed for Sale, for ready Money only, at the Shop of PESTONJEE BHICAJEE, viz.

Dodsley's Annual Register 1758 to 1809 52 vol. half bound Price Rs. .. 225
Hunter's Lavater, 5 vol: Quarto, best edition, early impressions of the Plates, Calf, Gilt. 230
Chalmer's Shakespere, 10 vol: Plates by Fuseli, Russia, super extra. 135
Voyages and Travels, 6 vol. half bound. 35
Milton's Paradise Lost, and Paradise regained, 2 vol: royal 8 vo. Calf, elegant. 35
Crevier's Roman Emperors: 10 vol, Calf super extra. 60

Bombay 17th November 1818.

TO BE LET

THAT spacious, commodious and airy upper-roomed HOUSE lately in the occupation of COL. GEORGE LLEWELLIN in Hornby's Row. The Rooms or Offices on the Ground Floor are extremely capacious and well suited for mercantile or other business. The stabling and Coach House and other offices being attached to the premises constitute an advantage not usual in the Fort. The upper apartments are cool and pleasant and command a delightful prospect over the Esplanade of Back Bay, combining the advantage and convenience of Esplanade and Town. Apply to BOMANJEE BAZONJEE in Todd's street.

Bombay, 21st November 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in consequence of the Advertisement in the Bombay Courier of the 14th Instant, of NASSERVANJEE FAKERJEE, Parsee Inhabitant of Bombay, said to have purchased from IGNACIO FRANCISCO DE MELLO and PEDRO FERNANDES, Executors to the Estate of the late FRANCISCO MORAES, deceased, a Garden and House, situated at Homercury in Pacary Wall adjoining to the House occupied by Mr. EDWARD TADMAN;—It is to be known by the Person or Persons to whom it may concern, that the Ground on which the said Property stands, belongs to the Estate of the late PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, deceased, leased out by his predecessor for a certain period of time, and that after the expiration of that time, it lies at the option of the executors to the said Estate of the said PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, or the successors to the said Estate, to let out for further time, or not, and at the terms they please.

Bombay, 18th November 1818.

ખબર·ફીમાથી·આપીએયને
તારીખ ૧૪ મી·આમે·મહીનાંતીએ
શ્રી·મુમબઇ·ની·ફોરીમરસો·નાકેર·ફી
થેલુંછે·જે·પારશી·નશારવાંનજી·પકીરજી
કરાતમજીએ·પરંગી·જનારા·પરાંશીશા·
દીએલો·તથા·પેદરુ·પરનાંનદીશા·મરના
ર·પરંગી·પરાંશીશા·મોરીશનાં·વકીલો
પાશેથી·વાડી ૧ તથા·ઘર ૧ બાંધેલું·ઉ
મરખાડી·ઉપર·પકારી·વાલસો·મીશતર
ડવરડ·ટાડમેન·રેકેછે·તેકેની·પાશેનું
ખરીદ·ફીધુછે·તે·બાબે·આમે·ખબર·
જેકોઇ·શાખશા·ઇઆ·શાખશો·એ·બાબ
ત·તાલુકો·રાખતા·હોએ·તેઓને·આલુ
સ·થાએજેને·તે·જમીન·જે·ઉપર·એ·મીલ
કત·બાંધેલીછે·તે·મરનાર·પેશતનજી·
ભકુમનજીનીછે·તેકેનો·પટો·કેનાં·વડા
વાઓએ·ફટલીએક·મુદતનો·કરી·આ
પેલોછે·અને·તે·મુદત·પુરી·થાએઆ·પ
છે·પેશતનજી·ભકુમનજીનાં·વકીલો·ઇ
આ·તેકેનાં·વારશોની·ખુશી·હોએતો·
આગાબ·બીજી મુદતે·લાડે·આપે·ઇઆ
નકી·આપે·અને·હવે·પછે·તેઓને·ગામે
તેવો·બંદોબશત·કરે—તારીખ ૧૮ મી
નવંમબર·શંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Parsee JUMSETJEE NANABHOY, Merchant, Inhabitant of Bombay, having bargained with KAZEE GOOLAM HOOSINE bin KAZEE HOOSINE MAHRY, Moorman, also merchant & Inhabitant of Bombay, to sell his Cocoanut Oart of 1½ wheel situated at Gergon, which he purchased from MRS. ROSE NESBETT, consisting of two Bungalows together with all the erection within the wall of the said oart, and a Spot of Batty Ground adjoining to the said oart, which he purchased from Shepey NARUNJEE JANAJEE MEDLAY—any Person or Persons having any claim or demand in the said Estate are hereby required to notify the same to the said KAZEE GOOLAM HOOSINE bin KAZEE HOOSINE MAHRY within 14 Days, or else they will be precluded.

Bombay 14th November 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAJOR JAMES CLOTWORTHY McCLINTOCK, in charge of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I., having realized into cash, the effects of the late Capt. H. B. CORKER of the same Corps, has, after payment of Regimental debts, funeral expenses, and servants' wages—remitted the balance, amounting to Rupees three hundred and eighty eight three quarters and fifty six reas (388-3-56) to the Sub Treasurer at Bombay.

Baroda, 13th October 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATION in the Island of Sumatra, near Bencoolen, called Bantongon, whereof the late WALTER EWER was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons JOHN and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just Debts and of certain Annuities, will be sold at Calcutta on the Twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, to the highest bidder, at Auction, by Messieurs GOULD and CAMPBELL, where a Copy of the said Will may be seen; together with the Copies of the Title Deeds of the said Estate and the Conditions of Sale.

The Title Deeds and a Copy of the said Will; together with Conditions of Sale, may be also seen at the Office of the Hon'ble Company's Attorney, at Calcutta; also Copies of these Documents may be seen at the Hon'ble Company's Attornies' Offices, at Madras and Bombay.

The Plantation is situated on the Babattang Stream, with the Village of Bantongon at its entrance from which it derives its name, and is distant about ten miles from the Settlement of Fort Marlborough. The extent of the Estate is very considerable, but the deep ravines and impenetrable jungles which form a great part of it, and the uncertainty of its boundary on the North East towards the Hills preclude the possibility of furnishing at present an accurate statement of the quantity of Land it contains. The cultivated part of it however may be estimated at 24 acres. The Ground according to the Title Deeds is bounded on the West, by the road leading to the Hon'ble Company's Plantation, on the South towards Sillibar by the Village of Bantongon, and on the East by the Rivulet of Babattang, and on the North East towards the Hills, the boundary is uncertain and undefined.

It appears from the latest accounts received at Calcutta, that a very considerable number of the Nutmeg Trees which have been transplanted, are in a thriving state, that about two thousand Nutmeg plants will be fit for transplanting in about a year, and that all the Clove Trees of which there is a considerable number, are in a very flourishing condition, and it is believed that the Plantation is capable of being rendered very productive and valuable.

The particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation, may however be more fully learnt by an application to the Government at Bencoolen.

The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of Purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, at Calcutta, to whom the Estate of the said Walter Ewer is largely indebted under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, and is to be paid immediately upon the execution of the Deeds by the said John and Walter Ewer, the elder and younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator, and whatever claim or interest the said United Company may have to the above mentioned Estate and Plantation, or to any part of it, they will duly give a release for if required to the Purchaser.--Dated the 23d day of September 1818.

A CARD.

BOMBAY
NEW ESTABLISHMENT
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF
Young Ladies.

IT having been suggested that an Establishment opened upon an œconomical plan in Bombay, would undoubtedly meet with success; MRS. HUNT in consequence submits the following, most respectfully, to the notice and consideration of PARENTS and GUARDIANS of CHILDREN.

Her present dwelling will accommodate TWENTY YOUNG LADIES; and the plan of Education will be conducted on the same principles as Schools of the first consequence in England; which MRS. HUNT will perform, without the aid of Masters, on the undermentioned terms, viz.

Board, English Language grammatically, Writing and Arithmetic, Plain Needle Work, and Embroidery in Silks, in Landscape, Fruits and Flowers,—Rs. 25 per Mensem, which includes (Medical Attendance excepted) every charge of the Seminary.

PER MENSEM.

Lessons on the Forté Piano, to Boarders, ... 20
Ditto in Drawing, ... 10
Ditto in Dancing, ... 10

Bombay, 7th November 1818

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of CAPTAIN MICHAEL HARDCASTLE, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 20th November 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION has been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Captain HENRY B. CORKER, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble the East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.)

Bombay, 20th November 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of DOMINGAS DE AGUIAR, late of Bombay, Native Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, and the widow of BERNARDO DE CORREA, deceased.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, DOMINGAS DE AGUIAR, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to MATHEWS DE AGUIAR, the Executor therein named; all persons concerned in the Estate of the said deceased are hereby apprized thereof. Dated the 20th of November 1818.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH NOVEMBER 1818.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has received copies of the General orders by His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council, passed on the 29th August and 26th September last, expressing His Lordship's high approbation of the conduct of the Officers commanding divisions, and detachments of the army, which has achieved the conquest of the late Peishwa's territory; and of other officers whose gallantry, activity, and zeal, during those operations have been particularly distinguished.

In these honorable testimonials which the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish, he observes with peculiar satisfaction the names of several officers of the army of this Presidency, whose services under his immediate observation had been highly appreciated, and he is happy in this opportunity of adding to his own commendation the tribute of applause bestowed upon their services by the most Noble the Governor General in Council.

General Order by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM,
THE 29TH AUGUST 1818.

The occupation of the territories heretofore belonging to the late Peshwa being completed by the reduction of the last fortress of that Prince in Kandeish, the Governor General in Council indulges himself in the gratifying task of communicating his applause to the officers, by whom the conquest has been achieved.

Though the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, does not strictly come within the description, he has had too marked a personal share in the military operations of that quarter, and has too signally promoted their success by the generous example of his intrepidity, in exigencies the most perilous, to be omitted, when praise is given to the conduct and valor of the army. But, beyond this participation in the danger of the troops, Mr. Elphinstone had in his capacity of commissioner so great a part in guiding the application of the force that the favorable issue is to be mainly ascribed to his ability in its direction.

Brigadier General Munro has splendidly exhibited how apparently insufficient means may be rendered adequate by judgment and energy. His subjugation of fortress after fortress, and his securing every acquisition with numbers so unproportionate to the extent of his endeavours, is the most unquestionable evidence of his talents. Lieutenant Colonel Newall has entitled himself to much approbation in his execution of the Brigadier General's instructions. The approaching retirement from active duty of Brigadier General Munro, is a subject of deep regret to the Governor General in Council whose mind will retain a lasting impression of his singular merits and services through a long and distinguished career.

To Brigadier General Doveton high commendation is due, for the general tone of his exertions in wearing down the army of Bajee Row, as soon as he could take part in the pursuits; nor are his services at Nagpore unconnected with that object; as his discomfiture and dispersion of the Rajah's army under the walls of that capital deprived the Peshwa of a material resource, he must be considered as having importantly contributed to the success of the principal undertaking.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

...e merit of Brigadier General Smith is not pro... only in the undefatigable activity of his efforts ... outset of the war, to chastise the profligate ...chery of the Peshwa, or in the judicious gallantry ...isplayed, when he, with his Cavalry, attacked the enemy at Ashta on the 20th of February; but great and continued skill is manifest in the details of those persevering movements through which he at length forced Bajee Row to quit his own dominions, with a broken spirit and a discomfited army; and to seek another current of fortune by junction with the Nagpore Rajah. The uniform tenor of Brigadier General Smith's procedure has been admirable, and His Lordship in Council has marked with peculiar approbation the strict attention to discipline, and the unceasing regard for the welfare and security of the inhabitants of the country in which his operations were carried on, which have marked the whole course of Brigadier General Smith's command.

A zeal no less active evidently animated Brigadier General Pritzler, though it had not equal scope. His success in the capture of many strong and important fortresses, advanced materially the objects of the campaign, and his destruction of Bajee Row's Infantry at Sholapore, under the direction of Brigadier General Munro, was a service not only brilliant, but of essential consequence towards the speedy termination of the contest.

The conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Boles, Lieutenant Colonel Deacon, and Lieutenant Colonel Eldridge in the portions which they had to fulfil of the above operations, bears a stamp highly creditable.

The rapid succession of fortresses including many of high reputation and remarkable strength, subdued by Lieutenant Colonel Prother in the Concan, with an inconsiderable force, sufficiently testifies the eminent exertions of that officer; and the claims of Lieutenant Colonels Kennedy and Imhoch to praise will be evinced by the same proof. The merits of the officers and the gallant troops under their command have been marked in detail by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, under whose immediate direction the operations in the Concan were conducted.

A corresponding character belongs to the efforts of Lieut. Col. McDowall, who with a very limited force has by series of bold, active, and judicious operations effected the reduction of the Province of Kandeish, including many fortresses hitherto deemed impregnable. The momentary check which his progress received at Malligong, only afforded fresh opportunity for the display of the gallantry and perseverance of the troops & their exemplary patience under great privation and hardship. The efforts of Lieut. Col. MacDowall have been ably seconded by Major Jardine and the other officers commanding separate detachments in Kandeish.

Were it practicable to particularize every officer employed in the late operations against Bajee Row, the Governor General in Council would have cause to distinguish each by a separate tribute of approbation But, as that is impossible, His Lordship in Council must entrust them to accept collectively his best thanks for the service which they have rendered to the state.

By Command of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt.

General Orders by His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM,
THE 26TH SEPTEMBER 1818.

The Governor General in Council, has had the satisfaction of offering to the officers commanding divisions and separate detachments of the army during the operations against the late Peshwa, the tribute of applause due to their eminent exertions, but it still remains to particularize the names of other officers, who though in less prominent Stations, have not less zealously and successfully discharged their duty in their respective spheres, and whose claims to public approbation for services performed since the cessation of the more immediate superintendance of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop in the Deccan, it becomes the grateful duty of the Governor General in Council to record in detail.

The course of service in the Poona territory rendered the siege and reduction of the numerous fortresses of the enemy an important feature of the war. In the operations before the strong and frequently well defended Forts, which were reduced by the reserve division under the Command first of Brigadier General Pritzler, and subsequently, of Brigadier General Munro, the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple of the Madras establishment, commanding the Artillery, was eminently conspicuous, in every siege from Singur to Sholapoor, and has received the unqualified and well earned testimonies of the officers under whose orders he served, to his intrepidity, professional skill, and unwearied personal exertion.

Captain Nutt of the Bombay establishment, who conducted the Engineer Department on some of these occasions, and Lieutenant Grant of the Madras establishment, who, in the absence of Captain Nutt on other duty, occupied that important station, have been deservedly applauded for the activity and science they evinced.

The conduct of Colonel Hewett C. B. of the Madras establishment, to whom was entrusted the execution of the immediate operations of the Infantry of the reserve division both during the Command of Brigadier General Pritzler and after it was assumed by Brigadier General Munro, has established a just claim to applause for the manner in which he discharged that important trust. In the operations before Wassota and in conducting the assault of the fortified Petta of Sholapore, where his efforts were admirably supported by Lieutenant Colonel Newall of the Madras establishment, and Major Giles of His Majesty's 59d Regiment, the merits of Colonel Hewett have been especially brought to notice by the officers successively commanding the reserve.

Major Smith of the 2d of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry and Captain Gwynne of the Rifle Corps, Captain Chadwick of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, and Captain Munro of the 7th Madras Light cavalry, and Lieutenant Smithwaite of the Madras Pioneers, have been honorably distinguished by their Commanding officers, and the testimony borne by Brigadier General Munro, and Brigadier General Pritzler respectively to the able and useful assistance they derived from Captain Jollie of the Adjutant General's Department, from Captain O'Donoghue of the Quarter master General's Department, and the other officers of their public and personal staff, is highly creditable to those officers.

The principal operations of Brigadier Genl. Smith's division were performed before the period embraced by this order, but this limitation does not exclude the active and vigorous pursuit by Captain Davies commanding His Highness the Nizam's reformed Horse, of a Body of Bajee Row's Troops headed by Chimnajee Appah, the Peshwa's Brother, and Appah Dessye, retiring to the Poona Territory; in the course of which, Captain Davies and his Detachment displayed equal ardor and perseverance in the pursuit, and forbearance and discipline after they had overtaken the Enemy and received his submission. Captain Sutherland of the same Corps has distinguished himself by a gallant and well conducted movement against a noted predatory leader, and in assaulting sword in hand a Gurry where the banditti had taken refuge. The conduct of this valuable Corps on every occasion of service has proved the soundness of the principles on which it has been formed, and the fitness of the individual Officers belonging to it for their arduous task.

Major Cunningham commanding the Poona auxiliary Horse, and the Officers and men of that Corps, have on all occasions distinguished themselves by every soldier like quality, and the conduct of Major Macleod, Captains Spiller, Rind, and Swanston, demands a distinct acknowledgment.

In Kandeish the conduct of Lieutenant Col. Stewart, Major McBean, and Major Greenhill of the Madras Establishment, who respectively commanded the columns of attack at the assault of Malligong on the 29th of May, of Major Andrews of the Madras European Regiment who bore an active part in the operations before that place, has been received with high approbation by the Governor General in Council. His Lordship in Council laments the loss the service has sustained in the death of Lieutenant Davies of the Madras Engineers, an Officer of distinguished merit, and of Lieutenant Nattes of the same Corps, Captain Kennedy, of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, Lieutenant Wilkinson and Lieutenant Egan of the 2d of the 3d Regiment Madras Native Infantry, who fell in the operations before that place in the honorable discharge of their duty.

Lieutenant Colonel Crosdill, who had commanded the Artillery throughout the operations in Kandeish with signal zeal, exertion and success, is entitled to the marked approbation of the Government for his zealous and meritorious services.

If the Governor General in Council confines himself to the names and occasions abovementioned, it is only because the necessary limits of an order restrain him from adverting to every particular event of a Campaign so fruitful of gallant and successful enterprize. His Lordship in Council must therefore be satisfied with repeating his warm acknowledgments to all those who in the late operations in the Deccan, have so greatly contributed to enhance the reputation of the distinguished army to which they belong, and to enlarge the possessions and consolidate the power of the British Government.

By command of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council;

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish the following extract from the proceedings of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council in the Political Department under date the 3d October 1818.

The circumstances in which the divisions of the army heretofore designated the Poona Subsidiary Forces and the Nagpore Subsidiary Force are now placed, rendering those designations no longer appropriate, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the force under the command of Brigadier General Smith be henceforward styled in public orders "The Poona division of the army." And the force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Adams "The Nerbudda Field Force."

No alteration is to be made in the organization of these forces respectively, nor in the authority, allowances or relations with other officers Civil, and Military, of the Commanders of the forces respectively.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

The force under the command of Brigadier General Smith will accordingly be henceforth designated "The Poona division of the army."

Captain John Luccas of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry on the Madras Establishment, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Colonel Huskisson of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, of Captain Colin Campbell of that corps to be his Brigade Major from the 1st November 1818.

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1818.

Lieutenant Terrington of the 2d Regiment of Light cavalry is appointed Linguist in the Hindoostanee laungunge to that Battalion, in the room of Lieutenant Michie on furlough to England: date of appointment 21st October 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B. on the 8th Instant, of Ensign I. Mathewson of His Majesty 65th Regiment to be Quarter Master of Brigade to the 1st Brigade of Infantry, vice Farquharson appointed to act as adjutant to that Regiment in the room of Ward, deceased.

Lieutenant George Jervis of the corps of Engineers is allowed a furlough to England on urgent private concerns for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the service of the European Soldiers in the Hon'ble Company's Regiments under this Presidency, shall be considered to commence from the date of Enlistment, and not of arrival in India, as has hitherto been the practice. When the date of Enlistment may be unknown, the service of the Individual is to be considered to have commenced from six months previous to his arrival in India.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to sea on sick Certificate to Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Harris of the 2d 4th Regiment Native Infantry, for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE
COURIER,
NOVEMBER 21, 1818.

We remark in the Observer of the 3d May that "The transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay with numerous engravings" were announced for publication on the following day.

The following are also among the literary notifications.

A Second Journey through Persia to Constantinople, between the years 1810 and 1816. With a Journal of the Voyage by the Brazils and Bombay to the Persian Gulph; together with an account of the proceedings of his Majesty's Embassy under his Excellency Sir Gore Ousley, Bart. K. S. L. by James Morier, esq. late his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy, and Minister plenipotentiary to the court of Persia.

Personal observations made during the Progress of the British Embassy through China, and on its voyage to and from that country, in the years 1816 and 1817. By Clark Abel, Physician and Naturalist to the Embassy, in 1 vol. 4to. illustrated by Maps and other Engravings; under the sanction of the Honourable East India Company, and dedicated, by permission, to the Right Honourable Lord Amherst. This work will comprise the Author's personal Narrative of the most interesting events which befel the British Embassy from the time of its leaving England to its return; together with his remarks on the Geology, Natural History, and Manners of the Countries visited by it.

During the last term an action of considerable importance was determined in the Recorder's Court here.

It was an action brought by the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Court, as Administrator of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Touhill, late of H. M. 47th regt., against Major Molesworth commanding the said regiment, to recover the sum of Rs. 21,450 which at the time of the death of Mr. Touhill was in the hands of Messrs. Boyce Kempt and Co, and which sum had been paid by them since the death of Mr. Touhill to the defendant Major Molesworth.

The defendant claimed a right to receive this sum, as Major of his Majesty's 47th regiment, by virtue of the Articles of War Sec. 19, page 75.

On behalf of the plaintiff proof was given of the receipt of the following directions of the Court by Major Molesworth, and of his answer thereto.

In the COURT of the RECORDER of BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

BOMBAY TOWN HALL.—*First Term.*

Wednesday, 28th January 1818.

PRESENT.

THE HON'BLE SIR ALEX. ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT RECORDER &c.
DUGALD CHRISTIE, ESQ.—ALDERMAN.

In the Goods of James Touhill, late an Assistant Surgeon in His Majesty's 47th Regiment of Foot, deceased.

The Registrar having brought before the court the papers and accounts in this case, The Recorder said that he had looked thro' them, and that it appeared a large sum of money was at the time of the decease of the late Mr. Touhill in the hands of Messrs Boyce Kempt and Co.; that this money had been subsequently paid over to the commanding officer of H. M's. 47th Regt., Major Molesworth, by a draft drawn by the said Major Molesworth in favor of Messrs Forbes and Company; and that the money so paid to Messrs Forbes and Company had been sent to Messrs Greenwood Cox & Co. of London, by order of Major Molesworth, conveyed thro' the paymaster, Mr. Robert Mitton; that such disposal of a deceased officer's property was contrary to law; that all the authority which the articles of war give, and give very properly to the commanding officers of regiments, was to dispose of the effects in camp, to settle the expenses of the funeral and regimental accounts of the deceased officer, and to pay over the balance to the legal representatives of the deceased, transmitting for their information an inventory to the Secretary of War. That this court was bound to see that the property left by deceased officers in this country was properly administered agreeably to the provisions of the several Acts of Parliament passed for that purpose,—the court therefore directed the Registrar, to whom Letters of Administration had been granted in this case, to commence an action or actions, if necessary, for the immediate recovery of the sum or sums of money, which had been so improperly paid away, either against Major Molesworth, Mr. Mitton the paymaster, Messrs Boyce Kempt, & Co. or Messrs Forbes & Co. or against all of them, as all seemed equally liable in the present stage of the business: at the same time, as the transaction appeared to have been done, from a mistaken idea which seemed generally prevalent amongst the commanding officers of regiments as to what was their duty in such case, rather than from any improper motives in any of the parties; and as this court did not wish to create any unnecessary expense in this case, the court would direct the staying proceedings, after it was satisfied, by good and sufficient security to be given by the parties, that the money transmitted to England had been or should be paid to the legal representatives of the said deceased assistant surgeon Touhill, or to such persons as were legally entitled to receive the same; the proof of such payments resting with the said parties: that if the parties were sensible of their error, and would agree to let judgment be entered up against them, execution might be stayed for some reasonable time, to allow them to bring proof of having satisfied the parties interested in the estate.

(Signed) R. WOODHOUSE,
Registrar.

CAMP AT DEECE,
17th *February* 1818.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo with its inclosure, being an order of the Hon'ble Recorder's Court in the goods of the late Assistant Surgeon Touhill, and calling on me to inform you whether I am desirous of acceding to the terms offered to me in the said order &c. In reply to which I beg to acquaint you that as I have acted in this business in my official capacity only, as Major of H. M. 47th regiment and agreeably to the Articles of War, I must request sufficient time may be granted me to write to and receive an answer from the Secretary at War on the subject. I must here remark that the Article of War upon which I have acted in this affair and to which the Hon'ble Recorder has alluded in giving his opinion on the case, has not been correctly quoted, for instead of the words "to dispose of the effects in camp, to settle the expenses &c. &c." you will find on referring to the said Article (viz. the 19th Sec. Page 74, 75, 76) the paragraph runs thus, "the Major &c. shall immediately secure all his effects or equipage in camp or quarters &c. &c." by which you will perceive that this Article of War was imperative on me to act as I have done.

In conclusion I have to observe that this is the first instance which has come to my knowledge or to that of any other officer of the regiment, of a Civil Court interfering in the disposal of the effects of a deceased officer of His Majesty's army, when the provisions of the Act of Parliament in such case made and provided, had been strictly complied with.

I remain
Sir,
your very obedient Servant,
B. C. MOLESWORTH,
Major Commanding 47th Regt.

To C. GRANT, ESQ.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BOMBAY.

Mr. Rodney Kempt, a partner in the house of Boyce Kempt and Co. proved the amount of money in their hands at the death of Mr. Touhill at his credit, and the subsequent payment of the same to Messrs. Forbes and Co. by a bill drawn by Major Molesworth on them.

After hearing Mr. Advocate General for the defendant, the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff with interest at 9 per cent from the date of the payment by Messrs Boyce and Co. to Messrs Forbes & Co.

We observe in the Calcutta papers that the medical board at that presidency has issued circulars to the profession, containing queries relative to the epidemic disease which has been so fatally prevalent throughout India. A medical report containing much interesting and highly valuable information respecting this disease has been some time in our press. From one of the letters in it we observe that in the district of this island under the charge of Dr. Taylor, the number of patients attacked with the disease and applying to him for medicine, from the first breaking out of the malady on the 14th August to the 16th Nov. was 7459; of which 441 were fatal cases, being in the proportion of nearly six to the 100. The number of persons who had received medical aid throughout this Island up to the end of September, cannot be estimated at less than 10,000, and the proportion of deaths was also about 6 to the 100.

We regret to learn that the disease has broken out with considerable violence in Candiesh.

The first ship for England will be the Robert Quaile for Liverpool; she will sail about the 25th instant, and Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co. will receive letters to be forwarded by her, until five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

We understand that the owners of the Ship Duncan of this port, have obtained the permission of Government to alter the name of that vessel to THE FRANCIS WARDEN.

Letters received from Bushire dated 17th October, by the Harriett, mention that the fort of Katife had surrendered to the Turkish troops under Ibrahim Pacha, and that its small garrison of Joasmees had been allowed to proceed in a boat to Bahrein.

H. M's Ship Conway in going into the anchorage at Bahrein on the 15th ultimo. grounded on the S. E. part of the Arad reef but soon floated off without any damage. Captain Barnard saw nine large vessels in the inner harbour and three others in the roads, which latter put to sea before the Conway left the island. The pirates are said to be in considerable force in the gulf of Persia; eighteen sail had left Ras-al-khima together. Six were known to be cruising on the Persian coast having each 150 to 250 men, commanded by the notorious Chief Sheikh Hoossien bin Rama.

The pirates have also appeared in considerable force off Porebunder and the neighbouring coasts of Guzerat and Cutch, and plundered several of the trading boats. Immediately after this information reached the presidency, the Hon'ble Company's cruisers Teignmouth and Ariel put to sea on Thursday in pursuit of the plunderers, who we trust will not escape with impunity, as there are other vessels belonging to the marine on the coast of Cutch and Sind.

We have been favored with the following copy of a letter dated Bushire the 30th Sept. giving some further particulars of the fall of Deriah.

I have the honor to acquaint you that I have this instant received authentic accounts of the fall of Deriah to His Excellency Ibrahime Pacha on the 10th Inst, the particulars are, that the Pacha ordered an attack at one and the same moment to be made from four quarters with the whole of his troops, who after a severe contest carried the town, Abdella bin Saood the Wahabie chief instantly fled into his house which he barricaded. Guns were brought up to it, and it soon fell, when Abdella bin Saood was taken and sent off on the 16th Inst, with five others under an escort of 300 horse and 300 foot for Egypt, to be delivered over to the Viceroy Mahomed Ali Pacha, Ibrahim Pacha's father. The Wahabee chief's family are to be sent to Medina until further orders from the Porte. Thus has fallen this extraordinary sect and power which had risen to such considerable eminence, and once threatened the overthrow of the Ottoman power. Ibrahim Pacha who appears to possess great abilities with a wonderful share of prudence will no doubt in due time follow up his success by reducing the remaining refractory chiefs to obedience; particularly those of the Joasmee pirates, which I dare say he would immediately undertake, if he could command a few vessels to attack them by sea while his troops did so by land.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Col. Wm. Inlack C. B. 2d Bat. 2d Regt
Major J. C. McClintock 1st Bat. 6th Regt.
Ensign E. McCarty 47th Regt.
Assistant Surgeon W. Gall. 2d Bat. 8th Regt.
Lieut. Jas. Crosby, 2d Bat. 5th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Captain J. Morse, 1st Bat. 7th Regt.
Lieut. Col. F. W. Gifford 2d Bat. 6th Regt.
Assist. Surgeon Dalgairns B. E. Regt.
Capt. A. Robertson 6th Regt. N. I.
Ensign C. H. Johnson 2d Bat. 1st Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 15. French Ship Sophia Capt. L. Muilliet, from Bordeaux the 14th of June 1818.
Do. Ship Harriett Capt. Edward Studd from Bussorah the 10th October.
19th H. C. Sylph Commander Collinson from Goa.
Do. Angelica Captain Crawford from Bussorah.
DEPARTURES.—14th Nov. ship Lonach Capt. Drisdoll, to Cork and a Market.
Do. 19th H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth Capt. Walker, to Porebunder.
Do. do. Ariel, Capt. Dominicite, to Porebunder.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 30th, Ship Cornwall, J. L. Protheroe, from Sea.—Nov. 1st, Cutter Eliza, J. W. Stunt, from Ennore.—do. Schooner Swallow, S. Haurrants, from Sea.—do. Ship Georgian Captain E. Oakes, from Pulicat.
DEPARTURE:—Nov. 2d, Cutter Eliza, J. W. Stunt, for Cuddalore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.—October 18, Ship Mobolar, G. C. Linsay, from Penang, 20th Sept.
H. C. Surveying Ship Minto, J. S. Criddle, from Archipelago 26th Sept.
19. Ship Hyperion, J. Galloway, from London, 16th May.
Ship Christopher, W. Luckerby, from Isle of France, 9th Sept.
Brig Hope, A. Penn, from Prince of Wales' Island 16th Sept.
Amer. Brig Indus, J. Wells, jun. from Newberry Fort, 16th June.
Oct. 26, ship David Clarke, (dismasted,) C. Miller, from China 8th June, and Batavia 9th September.
French ship La Caroline, S. Emen, from Havre de Grace 4th April, and Bourbon 23d August.
American ship Cruttenden., R. Turner, from Boston 29th June.
October 27, Grab ship Lord Cesar, Nacoda, from Bombay, 9th September.
American ship Cririo, J. B. Haley, from New York, 29th May.
Arab ship Shaw Allum, John Cheever, from Muscat 27th August, Calicut 14th September, and Allepee 28th do.
Do. brig Hydrossy, Nacoda, from Judah 28th June.

Passengers.

Per Ship Hyperion, from London 16th May.
Mrs. Ann Webster.
Mr. David Hughes, Cadet.
Mr. R. Reed. Writer.

Passenger per Christopher.

Mr. J. Hotson, (from Mauritius,) late a Passanger per late Honorable Company's ship Cabalva-

Passengers per Mahalar, from Penang.

Mrs. Inverarity,—Mrs. Lindsay,—Mrs. F. Edwards,—Miss Inverarity,—Miss Horne,—Lieutenant Williams, R. N.,—Mr. Lokier.—Mr. Gonsalves,—Mr. Harriett.

Passenger per Hope, from Penang.

Mr. F. McKenzie, late 3d Officer of the ship Friendship.

Put back.

22. Ship Gochin, Captain H. J. Greene, in consequence of being leaky.
DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.—October 19. Am. Ship Dorothea, Jacob Herman, for Philadelphia.
Ship Essex, James Mahon, for London.
Ship Malabar, William Ascough, for London.
21. H. C. Extra Ship Henry Porcher, Captain J. P. Austice, to complete her lading for Bombay.
22. Ship Medway, Captain B. Wight for London.

PENANG.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 29. Brig Covelong, R. C. Trill, from Great Nicobar, 24th August.
Sept. 3. Ship Helen, W. Richardson, from Bombay, 23d May & Calcutta, 14th Aug.
8 Ship Edward Strettell, W. Balston, from Madras, 28th ditto.
DEPARTURES.—Aug. 31. Ship Fatta Alwawood, W. Richardson, for Siam.
Do. Ann, R. Dickie, for Calcutta.
H. C. Ship Perseverance, H. Templer, Esq. Captain, from China.—Passengers J. J. Erskine, Esq. B. C. Henderson, Esq.
10 Ship Helen, W. Richardson, for China.
Ship Edward Strettell, W. Balston, for Malacca and Manilla.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—On the 31st ult. Mr. Conducter George Law, of the Commissariate Department with General Smith's Field Force, Camp Mulwee, Aged 35 years, of the Cholera Morbus after a few hours illness, leaving a widow and a numerous circle of friends to deplore his loss.

MADRAS

MARRIAGES.—At Nagpoor, on the 10th October, by the British Resident at that place, Lieutenant T. Crichton, 20th N. I. to Mrs Clarke, widow of the late Lieu. Clarke.
On the 24th October, Capt. E. J. Foote, Quarter Master Brigade Centre Division, to Miss Begbie, eldest daughter of the late Peter Begbie, Esq. of Hendon, in Middlesex.
BIRTHS.—At Calicut, on the 27th October, the Lady of J. Babington, Esq. of a Daughter.
On the 5th Nov. the Lady of Lieut. Wigan, of a Daughter.
At Seringapatam, on the 19th Oct. the Lady of Major Brodie, of a Son.
At Trichore on the 28th Sept. the Lady of Capt. H. C. Harvey, 2d 19th N. I. of a Son.
At Hyderabad, of the 2d of October, Mrs W. Salder of a Son.
DEATHS.]—At Bangalore, on the 17th Oct. Geo Ross, Esq. Barrister at Law, of the Inner Temple, London, and of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.
At Vepery, on the 20th Oct. Captain George Dunmore of the 2d 2d N. I.
On the 11th Oct. Mrs. Gordon, the wife of Edward Gordon, Esq.
On the 22d October, Mr. Aviet Seth.
On the 31st Oct. Mr. Sub-Conductor Buck.
At St. Thome, November 1st, Elizabeth, the Wife of Major E. Bagshaw of the 25th Regt. N. I.
On the 16th of Oct. at Hoobly, of the Cholera Morbus, William Royal, Troop Serjeant Major of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons.
On the 31st Oct. Miss Maria La Fontaine.

CALCUTTA

MARRIAGES.—On the 20th October, Mons. Lallement, late of the French Royal Navy, to Mrs. Isabella Ford.
On the 21st Oct. Lieut, Hicks, to Miss Hennessy.
On the 16th Oct. Mr. C.J. Coels, to Mrs. A. Finlason, Widow of the late Capt. R. Finlayson.
On the 19th Oct. Lieut. Lewis, Adj. 2d Bat. 14th N. I. to Miss Vincent, daughter of the late Revd. John Vincent
On the same day, Mr. George Nicholl, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Wm. Layton, of St. Pancras, London.
On the same day, C.J. Malchus, Esq. to Miss Hurribsiniali Gontloom Aviet.
BIRTHS.—On the 19th Oct. the Lady of J. M. Rees, Esq. of a Son.
On the 25th Oct. Mrs. Francis Sinaes, of a Daughter.
On the 20th Oct. Mrs. George Sheppard, of a Son.
At Cawnpore, on the 5th Oct. the Lady of the Revd. John Paget Hastings, of a Son.
At Seerole, on the 12th Oct. the Lady of Lieut. Col. E. Voyle, commanding Benares Provincial Battalion, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 24th Oct. Dr. W. Adams, of the H. C.'s Medical East.
On the 21st Oct. Ensign William Hewett.
On the 6th Oct. Mr. James Edwards.
At Chinsurah, on the 23d Oct. after a long and painful illness, Benjamin Saunders, Esq. formerly Attorney at Law in the Supreme and Vice Admiralty Courts, aged 55.
At Cawnpore, on the 5th Oct. Capt. James McDonagh, of the 19th N. I.
On the 11th Oct. in Camp near Sumbhelpoor, of a bilious fever, Lieut. James Douglas, 1st Battalion of 9th N. I.
In Camp near Hoogly, of the Cholera Morbus Capt. Archibald Munro, of the 7th Light Madras, Cavalry.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. R. Macnochie, Superintendent of the next Government Lottery.

Early on Saturday morning it blew a fresh gale from the Northward, which though very severely felt, is not stated to have occasioned any serious damage either at sea or on shore,—at least, nothing in comparison to that was soon after experienced—About half past eight the weather became much more moderate, the wind subsided nearly to a calm, but suddenly shifted round to the Southeast, whence it came on to blow in strong gusts, which presently increased to a furious hurricane, accompanied by heavy and incessant rain. For more than two hours the storm exerted its utmost fury, spreading destruction and desolation in every direction.—Trees being torn up by the roots, is usual in every severe tempest; but at Madras, on this occasion, whole avenues have been laid prostrate.—The face of the Country bears quite an altered appearance—vegetation of every description has suffered most severely, and young plantations are every where ruined—The roads and gardens, and the view in every direction, will long bear the marks of the last destructive storm.—It would be an endless task to enumerate the mischief occasioned by this awful visitation; and although but few lives are as yet known to have been lost, property to a very great amount must have been destroyed.

If such have been the effects of this calamity on Shore, how fatal must have been its progress at Sea—The whole of the shipping as enumerated in our last number, must all have been seriously damaged, & some totally lost. In the early part of the day, the Brigs Ruby and Lark, were cast on shore to the Southward of the Fort, but the crews were saved,—and in the afternoon the Ship Success, was driven on shore near Royapooram, having in the morning been forced from her Anchors in Iskapilly roads.—and two days after the gale, the Brig Fly was thrown on shore southward of St. Thome.

Soon after the commencement of the Gale, the Castlereagh and Wanstead (homeward bound) got under weigh and gained the offing; as did also the Barkworth, Cornwall, Charlotte, Harriet and the American Brig Neptune—A few shots were fired at the Cornwall, from the saluting battery before she slipped her cables and put out to sea. No certain tidings, for several days could be obtained of any of the abovementioned Ships, with the exception of the Harriet which returned to the roads on Tuesday, having suffered severely in the Gale—The Officers of that Ship state, that they saw on Sunday Ships and a Brig, which had apparently sustained serious damage, the greater part their masts and yards being gone,—and that soon after they lost sight of them in a squall.

A report having reached Madras that a Ship then conjectured to be the Cornwall, had foundered off Trevamboor, about 8 miles S. of Madras, Capt. Trescot of that Ship proceeded to the spot on Monday.—About a mile from the shore he could discern with a spy-glass a few feet of the top of the Ship's masts above water—Having procured a Boat and Catamaran, Captain T. proceeded immediately to examine the Wreck, and succeeded in bringing on shore with him a part of the top, and cap of the top-mast, with some pieces of wood which he cut off from the main and foremasts—It may be of consequence to state, that the main mast is of a peculiar sort of wood, which grows on the Malay coast, and is generally used for masts at Penang—the foremast and bowsprit of Teak; and the top-mast of European Fir—The top of the masts and gratings are painted white.—Three ships were in the morning of Saturday seen from Trevamboor drifting to the Southward with their masts still standing, but no sails set—As soon as it came on to blow from the Southward two of them were dismasted immediately, when they endeavoured to stand to the eastward—The third supposed to be the Charlotte went down, and dreadful to add, every soul on board must have perished!

Accounts have been received of the arrival of the Wanstead at Cuddalore, and of the Castlereagh at Sadras,—the latter is stated to have sustained very serious damage, but we are not possessed of the particulars.

The Cornwall returned to the roads yesterday evening, having sustained no other damage than the loss of her mizen-mast.

A few more particulars relative to the distressing events, of which we have given but a faint outline, will be found in the official documents which are subjoined—in addition to which, we copy the following interesting and judicious observations on the Barometer, from the Government Gazette.

The Barometer at 9 o'clock on Friday night, stood at 29, 8 Inches,—by sun-rise next morning it had fallen to 29, 528; and at 8 o'clock it was at 29,250—it is never so low as this in ordinary gales of wind here—but in half an hour it had sunk to 29, 1, continuing to fall,—at 10 o'clock, during the calm, it was at 28, 78—this is a depression of the instrument we never saw before at Madras: at 11 o'clock the column had risen 25 hundredths of an inch—it continued rising and by 3 o'clock it was about the same elevation, it had been in the early part of the day—The Thermometer was 77 of Farenheit, at sunrise—during the violence of the Southerly wind it continued at 74.

The Barometer is considered by many of little use in this part of the World; and the reason is, that the scale of its variation is very limited compared with that in high Latitudes; but it is only necessary to know the Scale, and the effects of different states of the armosphere upon it, to make it equally useful here, as in the regions at a great distance from the Equator—a sudden fall, of two or three tenths of an inch, is as easily observed on this instrument, as the fall of as many inches,—and we never knew it fail. The fall of rain from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday was about five inches.

[*Mad. Gast. Oct.* 31, 1818.

Since Thursday last, the Cornwall has returned to the Roads with the loss of only her mizen mast; but otherwise so much injured, we understand, as to have been condemned, and abandoned to the underwriters. The Georgiana has also dropped down from Pulicat. The Lady Castlereagh reached Sadras Roads in a very disabled state, with only her foremast standing; and we are informed, has since proceeded to Cuddalore, for the purpose of having her Cargo landed; after which, it is understood, she is to be taken to Trincomalie—five man and a child are stated to have perished on board during the storm.

We understand a Lascar belonging to the crew of the Charlotte has been saved, on one of the spars stowed between the masts, which had been cut loose to clear the Long Boat; another of the crew, it appears, got on this support with him, but unfortunately perished; it was driven on shore some way to the Northward of Madras; and the man has re-

(continued in the Supplement)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1818.

(*Continued from the last Page*)

turned safe to the Presidency: he confirms the statement of the Ship having foundered.

The weather since the Storm has been uncommonly fine for the season—utterly resembling that after the Monsoon; this is a most gratifying circumstance—both on account of the Shipping, as well as by its having afforded an opportunity for repairing much of the damage which has been done on shore. Hopes were entertained, that the change in the atmosphere produced by this visitation, would have favorable effects with regard to the Epidemic; these hopes appear to have been realized; as we are happy to find, that in parts of Madras, where there were numerous cases ten days ago, there are now scarcely any—and that this favorable change has taken place in consequence of the alteration in the state of the atmosphere produced by the Storm, is no unafis conclusion.

The Disorder appears to be most prevalent at present, at Royapooram, outside the Black Town Wall on the north—but we understand few, if any of the cases have terminated fatally, where timely application has been made for the prompt and effectual medical aid, to be obtained, in every part of Madras

[*Govt. Gazt. Nov.* 5, 18181.

It was inaccurately stated in the last Gazette that the Ship Wanstead, after the late Storm, had arrived at Cuddalore—but, we are sorry to find, that she has not since been heard of.

[*Mad. Gazt. Nov.* 7, 1818.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY] Captain B. Scott at Nellore, H. M. 25th L. D. Captain C. Lyons, 1st Regt. L. C.—Lieut. R. Chambers, H. M. 14th Regt.—Lieut. C. Hewetson, 11th Regt. N. I.—Ensign Underwood, Engineers.

DEPARTURES] Major S. M'Dowall, Presidency Paymaster.—Asst. Surgeon Hunter, Residency Tanjore.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.		Oct. 26, 1818.	Sell.	
Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.
8	4	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation Disc.	19	0

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 9TH OCTOBER, 1817.

Mr A. C. Floyer, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.

The Medical Board have recently transmitted Circulars to all the Medical Officers of this establishment, for the purpose of obtaining accurate information on the subject of the epidemic which has so long and so destructively prevailed in various parts of India, to enable them to prepare a report of its rise, symptoms, and progress.

We understand that Government have it in contemplation to accede to the wishes of the gentlemen who have formed a fund for the purpose of clearing Saugor. The subscriptions already amount to one lac and eighty thousand rupees. A number of persons are said to be anxious to begin speculating as soon as they can obtain a grant of any portion of land on the Island. It has been discovered that in the interior there are fine plains of long grass, full of game,

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st October. 1818.

The General Court Martial of which Major General Gordon is President, having honorably acquitted Lieutenant Mailleue, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, of the Charges brought against him by Colonel Pigot, (a Judgment which the Commander in Chief entirely approves and confirms,) any delay in the emancipation of Lieutenant Mailleue after the long continuance of his arrest would be a grievance; Lieutenant Mailleue is therefore to be immediately released and restored to duty: though the same considerations which induced the Commander in Chief to suspend Publishing the particulars of the finding of the Court in Ensign Thompson's case, namely, the possibility of their affecting other Judicial Proceedings still in course must operate in the present instance.

A most becoming attention to the ends of justice has on this occasion been manifested by the Court in the following representation.

"The Court having performed the duty "of pronouncing judgement on the Prisoner, "Lieutenant Mailleue, conceive it necessary in justice to those who have been brought "before them, to the respect due to their "own Proceedings, and to the support to all "Judicial Enquiry, to submit to the Most "Noble the Commander in Chief, that it "has come to their knowledge, that notice "has been taken, beyond the Court, of what "was brought before them in the course of "their Proceedings, and that the last Prisoner "tried was called on for an explanation of "what he urged in his defence.

"The Court have now before them, on the "face of the present Proceedings, the same "observations which led to the measures to "which they allude, and they therefore think "it their duty to submit to the Most Noble "the Commander in Chief the injury which "public justice must sustain, if those who are "the subject of Judicial Enquiry are amenable to the passions of individuals, for what "is brought before the Court in the course of "the Prisoner's defence."

The Commander in Chief makes the most confident appeal to the honor and public spirit of every Officer who may be concerned, that, should any personal call be addressed to him, or any indirect provocation be offered to him, for the purpose of engaging him in private quarrel relative to these Trials, he will immediately report the same to His Excellency. The Governor General in Council would in such a case be solicited to order the Law Officers of the Honorable Company to prosecute the offender criminally for an outrage against the administration of Justice.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

[*Govt. Gazette, Oct.* 22, 1818.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

We have seen a letter from Prince of Wales Island, of the date of the 9th of September, which states that the ship Helen, Captain W. Richardson, belonging to Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Co. of Bombay, which sailed from this port some time since for China, had encountered very heavy weather at sea, which obliged her to put into Penang to repair.

The letter states that while passing down the Bay of Bengal, in lat. about 16°, 0' N. the ship met with a severe gale from the S. S. W. which commenced on the 16th of August, and continued until the close of the 22d. The sea was high and turbulent, and caused the ship to labour so heavily, and strain herself so violently, that it became necessary to throw overboard several bales of cotton, and every thing that was on deck, in order to ease her in the sea which made a complete breach over her.

On reaching Penang, 400 bales of cotton were landed, to lighten the burden of that portion of the cargo on her upper works, which were found to be opened, and required both caulking and new fastenings. These necessary repairs, and the replacing of sails blown away in the gale, were effected during the stay of the Helen at Penang, and at the date of the letter, Captain Richardson was about to prosecute his voyage to Canton.

The passengers in this ship from hence, were Mr. Robinson, Mr. Magniac, and Mr. Dent, for China.

[*Cal. Journal—Oct.* 23*d* 1818.

Extract of a letter from Muttra, 11th October, 1818.

"The native news is so erroneous, that there is no dependence to be placed on it.—We have reports that Mahmood Shah died at Candahar lately; also that Runjeet-sing the Lahore chief is dead—but I have not been able yet to ascertain the truth of either. They are not however improbable events. they may prove true, and if so, will, no doubt, cause the assembly of a force on the Sirhind frontier. Bajee Row who was expected to have reached Poker, near Ajmeer, I find has been halted for a time at Shahpoora, and was to commence his march for Muttra; this is authentic, I therefore conclude that he neither visits Ajmere nor Delhy on the route down—Scindia's Pilgrimage to Muttra Brinderabund has been postponed until (as I apprehend) Bajee Row passes.

On Friday night last, whilst the family of a Mussulman were asleep in their hut, situate in Mirzapore, in Calcutta; some animal, supposed to have been a Jackall, entered the hut, and carried away an Infant, about 9 months old, from the side of her mother—After a long search in the neighbourhood, the Child was found dead amongst some brush-wood, mutilated, and deprived of its intestines.

[*Madras Gaz. 26th Oct.*

Prince of Wales Island Intelligence.

PENANG.

SEPTEMBER, 5th 1818

In our paper of the 15th ultimo, we had the misfortune to announce the total loss of a large Bombay Merchant (the Friendship.) on the Nicobars; and we recorded, on the same occasion, the benevolent promptitude of Government in taking up and dispatching the Brig Covelong, as soon as the disaster was known here—to bring away the unfortunate lascars who had been left on the island. It is gratifying to humanity to be now able to state, that the whole crew, amounting to 125 men, arrived in this harbour on Saturday morning last, without a single casualty; and so successful in every respect, were these humane exertions in favour of the sufferers, that the Covelong returned within the short period of 15 days from the date of her departure.

American Extracts.

CONNECTICUT GAZETTE,—
JUNE 10th 1818.

From Kingston, (Jam.) papers to May 1st received at Baltimore.

KINGSTON, May 1st.

All accounts respecting the warfare between Spain and the South American Independents, bear evidence of the party from which they have respectively proceeded.—In each statement by the royalists, the destruction of the enemy is almost at hand.—In each communication from the Independents, the royal cause appears desperate.—Victory after victory is claimed on each side. Hope, confidence and success, are attendant on either army. Thus there are scarcely any authenticated facts to warrant a conjecture upon the real state of the protracted contest.

Extract of a letter from Curracoa, to a gentleman in this Island dated 22d ultimo.

"By the papers which accompany this, you will be informed of the state of affairs in Venezuella. The Royalists present them in a manner suitable to their purpose; nevertheless, from their own accounts, you may not unfrequently elicit the truth. At the famous campaign of Calabosa, the Royalists suffered considerably, having lost a quantity of ammunition and provisions, a grand park of artillery, all their officers' baggage and soldiers' clothing, besides, General Morillo, leaving behind his sword and military cap. A whole regiment was destroyed; of 300 hussars, only six escaped and 600 others were made prisoners. From the excessive fatigue of the Independant army, owing to the forced marches it had made to surprise the head quarters of Morillo, then in Calabosa, only a small division was sent in pursuit, which followed the Royalists as far as Barbacoa, where the latter received some reinforcements, when they were attacked and forced to retreat; and it was generally promulgated that they had been victorious, which arrested the emigration that had commenced from La Guyra and Puerto Cabello. A few days afterwards an attack was made by the royalists on the independents in Sombrero, a place not far from Calabosa, where the former were defeated; and on the 14th of March, a division of General Bolivar occupied the beautiful valley of Aragua and their advanced posts as far as Valencia, 12 leagues from Puerto Cabello. The division of the independents, which the royalists state to have been defeated in the Puerto, was no other than what entered the vallies of Aragua and then retired. It is impossible that Bolivar's army should not consist of 15000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry, when the royalists themselves confess he possessed himself of Calabosa with 6000 men, the greater part of the cavalry, of which his force is comprised; but at the action of the Puerta, they gave him more infantry than cavalry.

"The Spanish Gazettes do not notice the wound Morillo received at Puerta on the 17th March, although there is every reason to think that this wound, which was inflicted with a spear in his right groin, was mortal, and obliged his being carried to Valencia, in a hammock. The Gazette Extraordinary of Caraccas, of the 27th March, (although the distance of Villa de Cura from Caraccas, is only 25 leagues) defers publishing an account of the above action for 10 days, which they give at the same time with the account of another that occurred on the 23d of the same month. It may therefore be justly inferred, that Morillo had died, and the royalists did not like to announce it, or that he was so ill as not to be able to sign the dispatch. If the wound was slight, why conceal it? there was no necessity, had he recovered, to hide it on the 23d March.

On the 27th March, General La Torre, who took the command after Morillo was wounded, was defeated at Ortez 37 leagues south east from Caraccas, by the independent General Paez. In this combat the Royalists lost 400 men in killed and a number of officers. This account is confirmed by the letters of the royalists themselves, received from La Guyra, and Puerto Cabello, as well as by several persons arrived from the former port, who say that night decided the engagement, and that La Torre retreated with his army to Villa de Cura, and that Paez after leaving in Ortez a picket of 200 men, marched upon St. Carloz, 70 leagues from Caraccas, which he occupied, and proceeded on for Valencia, consequently Paez remained master of the field of battle at Ortez. The Caraccas Gazette of the 1st ult. states—"That Paez, in Ortez, did not reap all the advantage he expected or wished," but does not say that he was defeated.

"We ascertain from different quarters, accounts of the arrival of British subjects at Guayan, amounting to 2200 men, to join the Independents. On the 20th ult. a vessel arrived here from St. Thomas', and brought accounts that two schooners had anchored from La Cura and Puerto Cabello, announcing the defeat of La Torre in Ortez, and that 2000 men had taken possession of Carlos, and were on their march to Valencia. Brion is stated to be at St. Eustatia with his squadron, having compelled the Royalist squadron under Gavosa to leave the mouths of the Oronoco."

Extract of a letter from St. Domingo, dated April 17, *to a gentleman in this city.*

"This day a vessel has arrived here from Curracoa, the Captain of which affirms that Boliva was in Valencia, that Morillo had been completely defeated, and in his flight was mortallwounded by a lance, and died soon after. The like information is confirmed by a person who has just arrived here from Porto Rico, referring to intelligence which had reached that Island from Porto Cabello.

"A Dutch frigate which sailed from Curacoa to receive any property belonging to the inhabitants of that colony had not returned, as Porto Cabello was shut to her admission."

GENIUS OF LIBERTY.—JUNE 16, 1818.

THE SOUTH PROVINCIAL WAR.

Baltimore June 6.

By the sloop Friendship, Captain Foadick, arrived at this port, in 16 days from Martinique, we have received the following intelligence, from the Spanish Maine.

FROM AUGUSTURA, 30th April.

Since the possession of the Oronoco, with the Fortress of old Guayana and the city of Augustura, by the Patriots, the important position of San Fernardo, a strongly fortified island in the river of Apure, has been ac-

quired, and by this means the province of Barinas, the finest of Venezuela; so that th communication by the Oronoco is now ope to Brazils.

Morillo, on learning of the advance of Gen Bolivar and the army, retired from Bariza to Calaboza, a strong position on the plains commanding the roads to Carraccas, where he was soon dislodged with severe loss, followed to Sombrero, where he was again defeated and obliged to retreat, which led to the actions of Semen and Ortis, the severest and most general ever fought under the republic, where the patriots completely triumphed. Here General Bolivar made one more attempt to put an end to the war of extermination, and held the wounded and other prisoners of the enemy to await an exchange; a reverse of fortune, however, for a short time placed the wounded of the Patriot army at his mercy, when every one was put to death by the orders of Morillo.—Since this period Gen. Bolivar had detached a division of the army for Barcelona, under general Monagas, one to Cumana now under general Bermudez, and one under general Paez, to observe Calceda with 2000 men, who had escaped from Barinos, and advanced himself with the remainder of the army, towards Carraccas, and had possessed himself of the heights of Las Cocuises and Consijo, almost in sight of the city when he learnt that Calceda, with his division, reinforced by about 600 men more, were making a movement in his rear so as to cut off his communication with the plains from whence he drew his supplies. He was here close to Morillo's main force, obliged to make a retrogade movement, and attacked Calceda, and cut him up, leaving 1500 men on the field. The Patriot loss was severe, 800 men—being short of ammunition, here the matter was carried by the bayonet, and the army retired to await supplies, which were to leave Augustura under an escort the 2d May. * Ten or twelve days would be required to execute this, when the possession of Caraccas would be decided, as he was determined at all hazards to possess himself of it ere the rains set in. A Colonel with 250 men had deserted and joined General Bolivar, from whence some essential information had been received and stated the greatest dissatisfaction prevailed amangst the Spanish troops. In the latter affairs, Morillo was wounded by a lance, and General de la Toore killed. Of the Patriots, General Ansyatigue, and Colonel St. Andero and Palacias.

Admiral Brion on the 16th May, was at Five Islands, close to St. Barts, joined by Commodore Taylor with two other brigs, and Admiral Aury with 15 sail, forming in all 31 sail—his flag flies on board the ship Victorious, of 28 guns. They were to move on the 22d to Apure on the coast, Capt. Gavano, in a brig of 18 guns, with Sallas, the former commandant of marines at Angustura under the Spanish government, and 12 gun boats, were in the Gulph of Paria, still threatening the blockade of the Criroes and west, and probably would be met by the gun boats under commandant Dias, who had just returned from the Apure and was nearly completed in refitting.

[*Patriot*.

DEATH OF GENERAL MORILO.

Kingston, Jam. May 10.

"By the arrival here yesterday, or rather at Port Royal, of H. B. M. brig Rifleman, Captain Duff, from St. Martha, the news of the death of the Spanish general Don pablo Morillo, from his wounds, is confirmed. The heroic defenders of liberty, and the cause of humanity and justice; have reason to celebrate the demise of a such cruel and barbarous warrior, one who having made a dear bought conquest of Carthegena, marched without opposition, I may say (an account of the apathy and inconstancy of Directors) of the unfortunate people of the kingdom, a people heartily disposed to fight in defence of the glorious cause they were embarked in, but owing to the duplicity and fear of their leaders, were taught to abandon their arms, or submit without resistance to the handful of old Spanish, and some few indigent Creole soldiers, sent to subjugate them to the capital of the kingdom St Fe de Bogata, where, in imitation of the horrid scenes resorted to in Carthegena, he filled with terror and gloom the capital of Cundinamarca; where, for a time, nought but the expiring groans of her patriot sons were heard to rend the air, victims to the rapacity and hostile inclemency of a despot's supreme will.

"Columbia of the South, rejoice at the fall of the Spanish Coryphocus, and the last hope of Ferdinand the 17th, in this part of South America.

"Yes the companion of Wellington droops his head, and Venezuela's plains receive the remains of many a Spanish Chieftain, the eternal monuments of her fidelity and preser-

* General Paez had joined General Boliver, was at San Carlos, and General Boliver at Pao, a day and half from Caraccas, 20th of April.

vance for the support of her singular dignity and felicity, her perpetual liberty and Independance."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

The monument of General Moreau, erected by the Emperor Alexander on the heights of Racknitz, near Dresden, is in the form of a small pedestal 8 feet high, on which is laid a sword entwined with laurel, and surmounted with a helmet. It is surrounded with three oak trees, emblematical of the three Monarchs present. The following is the inscription:—"Moreau fell at the side of Alexander."

THE OBSERVER.
MAY 3 1818.

GETTING ONE'S SELF RIGHTED

Daniel Leary, an Irish labourer, in the employ of the Eastern Gas-light Company, was brought before the magistrate at Guildhall, on Monday last, having been confined in the Compter since the preceding Saturday noon, partly, it appeared, by his own desire.

Mr. J. E. Todd, of the house of Todd and Co. Fore-street, stated, that the prisoner came into their shop on Saturday, and requested to be shewn somse tockings. A parcel being shewn to him by one of the young men, he fixed upon a pair at 3s.6d. which were wrapped up and handed to him, and in return he tendered 2s. 10d. only, insisting that the young man mentioned that price. Explanation and remonstrance were attempted in vain; he was determined, he said, neither to give more, nor return the stockings, unless they took him before a magistrate. Tired at length with expostulation, and his obstreperous defiances, they sent for an officer, in the hope that his presence might reduce him to reason; but it had just the contrary effect; he appeared quite rejoiced at his coming, threw down his 2s. 10d. on the counter, delivered the stockings to the officer, and marched off to prison with the utmost gaiety: observing, "I shall now get myself righted." Saveral of the shopmen and the constable corroborated Mr. T.'s statement, and the magistrate asked the prisoner what he had to say about it.

Prisoner: Why, your worship, I did not like to be cheated at all, and I knew you would see to the rights of it. Your worship is'nt to be blarney'd with his botheration; for I tell you just true, that two and ninepence was to be the price, but as they said there was a mistake, I thought I'd meet them half of the way, and so I tossed them the other penny, making up thereby the two and ten-pence he was speaking of; and that's all about it, your worship, neither more nor less, and I hope you'll see it right—Mr. Todd here observed, that being extremely unwilling to trouble a magistrate on such a case, he had called at the Compter on the Sunday morning, with a view to get the prisoner discharged, but he strenuously refused his good offices, and said he would remain there for three months, on purpose to bring his action for false imprisonment.

On hearing this the magistrate immediately ordered the stockings to be given up to Mr. Todd, and the money to the prisoner, and dismissed him. As he was turning from the bar, the propor officer accosted him with "one shilling for your discharge," and the prisoner handing it over, exclaimed, "Oh, then, it has only cost me twelve pennyworth after all this bother."

APPREHENSION & SUICIDE OF AN OUTLAW.

Some time in January lost, a person of the name of George Cowen, a merchant in Great Prescott-street, became a bankrupt, and absconding from his commission, was outlawed. Several of his creditors hearing lately that he was living in great style at Rotterdam, applied to the Lord Mayor for his assistance in apprehending him; and accordingly, Brand, the marshalman, was sent over to Holland with his warrant for that purpose. The Batavian government, however, manifested a decided opposition to the measure; and it was only by the greatest exertion of Lord Clanearty, the British minister at that court, that it was at length acceded to. His Lordship was compelled to to write home to the English government, and obtain its sanction to an undertaking, pledging a reciprocal conduct, before the minister of justice at the Hague was directed to furnish the necessary authority. This was done on the 13th of last month, at 12 o'clock in the day, and Brand immediately proceeded to Rotterdam in scarch of his object, and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon he met him walking in the street On being accosted by the officer, he treated the matter with great contempt, and asserted that they dare not take him; but the Dutch authority being shewn to him, he made but little resistance, and was taken into custody. The populace, however, appeared alarmed at the execution of a foreign warrant in their streets, & a great body of them collected immediately, who shewed a disposition to oppose the arrest; insomuch, that the officers found it necessary to get an immediate and strong reinforcement; and it was only then by a constant exhibition of their pistols, that a rescue was not attempted, and the prisoner was lodged in safety. The same night he was conveyed by a strong party, furnished by the commissaire of police, to the prison at the Hague; & the governor was directed to let him have every comfort consistent with his safe custody, till the packet should sail. On the morning of the following Wednesday, however, the prisoner requested the person appointed to be with him, to procure him a little coffee for his breakfast, and though the man was not away more than five minutes, on his return he found him hanging by his handkerchief to the knob of a small cupboard which was fixed in one corner of the room. He was instantly cut down, but he had accomplished his purpose so effectually, that life was totally extinct. On uncovering his neck; it appeared that he had previously made an attempt to strangle himself, his watch ribbon being found twisted so tightly round his neck, as to be almost buried in the flesh.

The officer also recovered from his lodging a large quantity of valuable property in cash, jewels, bank notes, watches, &c. which Brand has brought back with him, and it seems a lawsuit is likely to take place between under the commission, and those creditors who alone were cause of its recovery as to have the disposal of it. Since this occurrence has taken place, the commissaire of police at Rotterdam has issued an order, enjoining the proprietors of all lodging houses to make a return every morning of the number, names, and description of their inmates, and this order has been hitherto strictly enforced.

THE COURIER.
JUNE 2, 1818.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
1, JUNE.

ALIEN BILL.

Lord Sidmouth rose to move that this Bill be committed. He observed, that when the events and circumstances of the French Revolution were considered, it was not surprising that the effect of that great convulsion should not yet have subsided. Many of the persons who had taken a part in the overthrow of the French Government, and in the attempt to overthrow the Governments of other countries, it was true, were dead, but the spirit still existed in many parts of Europe. It was with the view of counteracting the effects which this revolutionary spirit might have in this country, that the first Alien Law had been enacted, and for the same object it was now proposed to continue it for two years longer. It was necessary to keep out as well as to send out of this country those persons who should avail themselves of the vicinity of France to foster a spirit menacing to the security of this and other Governments of Europe. He was aware it might be said that the situation of things was very different now, and at the time when the Alien Law was first enacted; that the year 1818, with the country at peace, was not at all like the year 1793, and the country at war: but if their Lordships compared those periods, they must also take into their consideration the difference of the two measures. It was by no means accurate or just to assert that this measure resembled that of the year 1793, for they were, in fact, of a different nature. By the Act of the year 1793, Aliens were made subject to very severe regulations, and were exposed to penalties if they violated them.—They could not land at any port in the country without a licence from the Government. The place of their residence was fixed, and they could not travel to a distance of more than 10 miles from it without a special licence obtained for that purpose. There were no such provisions in the present Bill, which merely proposed to provide for the regular exercise of an authority which, he must contend, belonged to the Executive Government. It was true that this authority, to the extent to which it had been laid down, was questioned by some; but even those who most objected to the doctrine admitted that a power for the removal of foreigners in periods of danger ought to be lodged somewhere. That power was one of the prerogatives of the Crown, & it must be exercised in some way or other, either under proclamation or under a legislative enactment. The present Bill merely provided for its prompt exercise, and in fact, tended only to give effect to the prerogative. He was, however, ready to acknowledge that such a measure ought not to be adopted without necessity; but the existence of such a necessity was at the present moment unquestionable. At a time when it was a part of the policy of all the Governments of Europe to expel from their territories, or place under particular regulations, obnoxious foreigners, was it to be contended that this country ought to form an exception to that policy? Were we to cherish the revolutionary spirit, and to allow all factious individuals to find an asylum in this country? He would ask whether the evil of such a course of proceeding would not be infinitely greater than any that could possibly arise from this Bill. Before he moved the committment of the Bill, he should briefly state the nature of a clause which he intended to propose, the necessity of which would appear from the circumstances he was about to state. An Act of the Scotch Parliament passed in 1685, for the establishment of the Bank of Scotland, contained a clause by which all foreigners holding shares in that Bank became thereby naturalized subjects of Scotland, and, according to the Act of Union, all subjects of Scotland were naturalized in England. It appeared, therefore, that any foreigner, by investing a small sum of money in the Bank of Scotland, might become a naturalized subject of Great Britain. All the pains which their Lordships had hitherto taken in framing regulations for naturalization, and all the precautions adopted in passing naturalization bills, might have been superseded by the short process he had described. At the expense of a very inconsiderable sum, any foreigner might become a subject, and all Alien Bills would be of no avail. His attention had been called to the effect of this Act of the Scotch Parliament only within these few days. Had the discovery been made at a more early period of the Session, he should have proposed a short bill to meet the case. There would not now be time for discussing a proposition for the repeal of this Act, but he would recommend to their Lordships the suspension of its operation during the period in which the present Bill should continue in force.

The Marquis of Lansdown asked, whether it was intended to give any retrospective effect to this clause.

Lord Sidmouth said, he should propose to give it effect from the period when the payment of the last investments took place. He then concluded by moving, that the Bill be now committed.

Earl Fitzwilliam opposed the motion. He had given his assent to this measure when it was originally proposed, because there then appeared to be a reasonable ground for giving such a power to the Executive Government; and he had not objected to its renewal when the subject was last under consideration, because he believed the Act would have been allowed to expire at the period to which it was limited: but he could not, without pain, see his Majesty's Ministers again calling on their Lordships to pass a Bill of this kind. It was demanding the continuance of a system of arbitrary authority, for which no reason existed, and which they ought not to be permitted to possess. He should therefore give his vote against this measure.

The Duke of Sussex had opposed the former bill on this subject, and he conscientiously felt it to be his duty to oppose the present measure. But though he had not felt the strongest objections to the principle of the measure, occurences which had taken place in the course of the last year, and which proved the improper manner in which the power given to Ministers had been executed, would have been sufficient to have induced him to oppose it. With the case of an individual against whom the Alien Act had been enforced his name had been connected, but he sincerely despised all the insinuations that had been made on that subject, and he would now state the facts which had come to his knowledge to their Lordships. An Officer, who held a commission in the British service, had been tried in Portugal for a pretended conspiracy. In consequence of that trial, his name was struck out of the Army List by his Majesty's Government. But this was not all: having escaped, he arrived at one of the out-ports in a ship from Lisbon; upon which, the Government immediately ordered the expenses of his passage to be paid, and sent him on board of another vessel to be conveyed out of the coun-

[redacted]he trial, he firmly believed that [redacted]eman was perfectly innocent of the [redacted] brought against him; but for his part [redacted]ad no communication with him at the pe- [redacted] of that trial, nor for five or six years pre- [redacted]ing it, when he knew him in the family [redacted] illustrious friend. For himself, he felt [redacted] he stood clear of all imputation on the [redacted]ect; but if their Lordships knew what the [redacted] nature of a state trial in Portugal was, he [redacted]ehended that their Lordships would not [redacted]rd the circumstance of this Officer having [redacted] condemned as a point of much considera- [redacted]. The Portuguese practice was that imme- [redacted]ely [redacted]on a conviction in favour of the [redacted]wn, the Judge was promoted. What might [redacted]the guilt or innocence of this individual, [redacted]was not for their Lordships to determine, [redacted] there appeared no reason why he should [redacted] been deprived of the protection of the [redacted] country. It was right that a jea- [redacted]ower of Ministers should exist, [redacted]e could not help strongly enter- [redacted]jealousy, when found them guil- [redacted]cts, and the more especially when [redacted]erted that this measure was ne- [redacted]quillity of other countries. [redacted] for the tranquilli- [redacted], but to invest Ministers with arbitrary power, on the pretence of maintaining the tranquillity of other countries, was what he would always protest against. He also particularly objected to the lauguage of the preamble of the bill, which, contrary to fact, appeared to ground the expediency of the measure on a circumstance which had taken place since the last Act was passed.

Lord Holland regarded the measure as most unjust and impolitic. The grounds on which it had been attempted to induce their Lordships to agree to this Bill—namely, that few persons had been sent out of the country under the former Act, and that those who were [redacted]were persons of notoriously bad charac- [redacted]were either totally inconsistent or un- [redacted] The argument which, however, had, he [redacted]ved, the most effect in reconciling the pup- [redacted] mind to this measure, was that which [redacted]as founded on the small number of persons against [redacted]hom it had been enforced. But the objection [redacted] was not merely to the number of per- [redacted]ns sent out of the Country, but to the cruel- [redacted] with which the act operated on those who [redacted]re allowed to remain in the country. The [redacted]oble Secretary of State begged the questi- [redacted] when he inferred that those persons who [redacted]ne to this country must necessarily be of [redacted]d character. He says, would you make [redacted]s country a receptacle for all the persons of [redacted]d character whom other governments may [redacted]hink proper of expel from their dominions? But was there ever a time when the governments to which he alluded did not possess the power of sending any person they pleased out of their territories? This, however formed one of the principal objections to the measure. The illustrious person who had just spoken had pointed out a case which showed the fallacy of takeing the exclusion of individuals by foreign governments as a criterion of character. Could their Lordships be induced to place any reliance, either on the decisions of foreign courts of justice, or the acts of foreign governments in such cases? Were such decisions or acts ever regarded by their ancestors. But it was not merely on account of the cruel situation in which this Bill placed foreigners, by cutting them off from every refuge, it was the principle of the Bill itself that excited his most decided hostility. The principle laid down by the Noble Viscount was subversive of every maxim of this government, namely, that arbitrary power was better than a limited government, provided no actual charge was made out against those who were in power. Let us look into the boasted assertion a little. He (Lord Holland) held that there was no arbitrary power that was unattended with abuse. The persons invested with such power might have the clemency of Titus or Vespacian, they might be endued with the deepest penetration, and the highest qualities of intellectual wisdom, and still the knowledge that they were in possession of arbitrary power might enable others to abuse it. Did not the Noble Viscount know that to whatever individual he might show countenance or favour, that individual was immediately enabled to take undue advantages over any unfortunate alien with whom he might be engaged in any transaction? Would the Noble Viscount say that he was not himself liable to be deceived? In support of this he would relate one instance of the late Mr. Pitt. a man of all others the least disposed to make any ungenerous use of arbitrary power. At the commencement of the late contest, a man waited on Mr. Pitt, saying that he had a fact of importance to communicate, and begged to speak without witnesses; but Mr. Pitt insisted on having witnesses. The man than stated that the Government of France had hired a person to assassinate him, and added so many circumstances of the notes by which the assassin was to be paid having been transmitted through Ghent, Bruges, and a variety of other towns, that Mr. Pitt was in the end induced to believe the account.—He wrote to Foreign Ministers, and they, under the operation of an Alien Act then existing in Flanders, traced the individuals connected with these notes in the establishments of the Flemish bankers. Two individuals were there thrown into prison, where they remained for five years, to the ruin of themselves and their families. (Hear, hear.) At the peace, it was discovered that these unfortunate individuals, so unluckily connected with the notes in question, were coming to England to discharge a private debt with the very money in question, and to recover a demand which they had against Mr. Pitt's informant. He called on their Lordships to pause before they subjected aliens to the effect of a mere insinuation made against them. He knew that the present bill contained a provision enabling aliens to appeal to the Privy Council: but how could a man appeal after he was sent out of the country? As to the prerogative that had been so much insisted on, and the necessity that there must be a power somewhere of sending aliens out of the country, there must be also a power to hang, but the question was whether a discretionary power should be vested in the Ministers of the Crown. He (Lord Holland) thought the prerogative did not exist; general principles and habit of our Government were against any such arbitrary power; but the Noble Viscount had shown sufficiently the spirit with wbich he was actuated, and had set out by ridiculing all laws that opposed the powers he required, though those laws had existed before, and were sanctioned by the Union. These laws the Noble Viscount (who set himself to teach mankind now to legislate on new and sweeping principles) was to repeal, without alleging the slightest abuse or inconvenience arising out of them. It had always been the policy of this country to encourage foreigners, and to reap the benefit of their skill and capital; and the best way to effect this had been found to be the extention to such persons of the advantages of the British Constitution. Next to Holland, whom we had now compelled to follow the same narrow course as ourselves, tbis country had always been the most distinguished for a liberal and generous policy. She had always been the subject of panegyric on this account, and her very geographical position considered as having something providential in it—

"Britain! thy land by Heaven was sure designed
"To be the common refuge of mankind,"

were the words of Waller, the founder of our parliamentary eloquence, and a man well versed in the knowledge of our best interests. He it seems, was in a mistake, and this country was no longer a refuge for the oppressed, but what Gibbon called one of the cells of the great state prisons of Europe, and completely subservient to other states. What was it that had been accomplished by all the measures and system of the war which the noble Viscount so highly extolled? The Noble Viscount must either say, that after all the efforts of this vaunted system, after all the blood and treasure that had been expended, things remained just where they were, and the same measures must still be returned to; or, that he had put down all the revolutionary spirit of Europe, but was still so fond of power that he could not part with it. It was not to abuses that might be committed against foreigners, that the unconstitutional nature of this measure was confined: the effect of arbitrary power was not confined to those upon whom, but extended to those by whom it was exercised. Was there any man whose disposition remained the same after he had been accustomed to the exercise of arbitrary power? After sending out aliens with such facility, the Noble Viscount could not held wishing for the convenience of the same power whenever he was thwarted, with whatever justice, in any other quarter. The constitutional doctrine was to consider the evils arising out of arbitrary power in general, rather than instances of special abuses. We, whose great object had always been to prevent universal monarchy, were now most unwisely lending ourselves to such a system. It was not an imaginary but a real evil, that all Europe should be governed by one will; and if, instead of one, we had five or six, all agreeing together, the effect of this oligarchy of a club of Sovereigns would be just the same. Russia would proscribe one man, France another, Austria a third, and nowhere would any refuge be found from the power of a despot.—By pursuing such a system we should make the world one vast prison, and be perpetually embroiled with foreign Powers.—Hitherto we had refused to give up to the vengeance of foreign Powers those who fled from their injustice; and at what time was it that we took on ourselves to become police-officers to the rest of Europe? When it was clear from the state of things that there must be shortly alterations and convulsions in the state of Spain, and were we to espouse the cause of either party? When it was avowed that this Bill was to prevent convulsions in France, how were we to say to the King of Spain that we would not do as much for him? He would reply, "Then you espouse the cause of my enemies, you support the standart of revolt against a legitimate Sovereign." It was by laws and policy counteracted by the present Bill, that England arrived at the preeminence she had now attained, and we must not violate that policy or trample on those laws. The operation of the present Bill would effect a sacrifice of all the advantages we had enjoyed. It would involve us in perpetual difficulties with foreign States, and, in a constitutional view: be highly dangerous to the liberties of the country. For these reasons he never voted against any Bill with so much determinate hostility as against this.

The Earl of Westmorland, after stating as one of the objects of the Bill, the wish to save the rest of Europe from convulsions, proceeded to show that no abuses had been committed in the exercise of the powers it created. He thought it perfectly conformable with the 30th chapter of Magna Charta. It was impossible to maintain the relations of peace and war, without an Act like the present, in the existing situation of Europe. Then the question came, was there any reason for opposing it from the abuse of the powers granted under similar Acts? Where the powers granted by former Alien Acts misused? No: during the last two years, only four persons were sent out of the country under the powers conferred upon Ministers. This surely was a proof that foreigners were not harsly treated, and an argument against the dangers apprehended from the passing of the present Bill.

The Marquis of Lansdown argued strongly against the principle of tbe Bill, and the grounds on which it had been supported. He viewed the measure as chiefly alarming from the strange propensity it manifested to undervalue the laws of the country, and, instead of relying upon them, to resort to arbitrary principles. Was it because the institutions of the country were insufficient, and exposed the King, the Parliament, and the Constitution to danger, that we valued those laws? No; but because we valued that liberty, and those rights which they yet protected; and that liberty, which the turbulence of our own subjects could not subvert, was, on the supposition of the supporters of the Bill, to be overturned by a few foreigners without power or influence, and exposed to all prejudices arising from their very character as foreigners. Notwithstanding this repugnance to change our constitution; notwithstanding the little power of strangers, our laws were to fall before this talisman of foreign interference, unless protected by this Bill! With the firm belief, that though our constitution, however assailed by those intended to be excluded, might be protected by the ordinary powers of the law, he would vote against this Bill.

The Earl of Harrowby was willing to admit most of the general propositions of the Noble Marquis, because they did not apply to the particular circumstances of the present case. He argued that the Bill did not give new powers unknown to the Constitution, but merely gave facilities to the exercise of an undoubted right. The historical illustrations he thought peculiarly unfortunate, because, in the reign of Elizabeth, the royal prerogatives had been exercised to their full extent; and in the reign of the Stuarts, the danger originated not with foreign, but with native jacobites, residing here and abroad. He put it to the House whether any honest alien, who wished to reside here for the fair exercise of his art or industry, would be for a moment deterred by the provisions of this measure? Could any cases of the kind be brought forward?

Lord Holland said, across the table, that such cases existed within his knowledge,

The Marquis of Lansdown made the same statement.

The Earl of Harrowby continued. Then the Noble Lords had the misfortune to be acquainted with persons of a more nervous temperament than ordinary men. The present, like every other measure could in fact be judged only by a balance of evils: foreiguers might be induced to reside here, not merely to overturn be happy constitution of the country, but for the purpose of wounding France through the sides of England, by availing theinselves of her free press and her immediate vicinity; at least this object would be impeded by the Bill before the House.

The question was then put as to the propriety of going into a Committee, and a division took place.

Contents, 34—Non Contents, 15—
Majority 19.

When we were re-admitted we fouud the House in a Committee, and Lord Sidmouth proposing his clause relative to Aliens who bought Shares in the Bank of Scotland, pursuant to the Scotch Act of 1695.

The Earl of Lauderdale moved that the Act be read, and the clerk read the title; but the English statute-book did not contain the statute itself.

Lord Melville said that he had a copy of the Act in his possession, and he offered it to the House.

The Earl of Lauderdale and Lord Holland urged that it ought to be brought before the House in a regular manner, and not produced from the pocket of any Peer.

The Duke of Sussex professed himself quite in the dark as to this statute: the House ought to have information before it proceeded to a vote.

The Earl of Lauderdale said that the original Act was in the Record-Office at Edinburgh, and ought to be laid on the table.

Lord Melville said that he was ready to produce the statute as printed by the royal printer, in his capacity of Governor of the Band of Scotland.

The Lord Chancellor admitted that, strictly speaking, an authentic copy of the Act ought to be produced, but he thought the recent practice of thy House did not require it. Indeed it would be very easy to frame a clasue which would steer clear of the Scotch Act.

Earl Grey observed that such a clause would go much further than this Bill.

The Lerd Chancellor said that he had no objection to go further.

Earl Grey did not doubt that the Noble and Learned Lord would go as far as his Ministerial friends requested him: he had always shown himself ready to support the prerogatives of the Crown, but never to maintain the rights of the subject. Such a sweeping clause as that alluded to by his Lordship would have the effect of doing away all the advantages hitherto derived by Aliens under the solemn provisions of the Legislature.

The Lord Chancellor had differed from the Noble Earl during a long series of years, as well as upon the present occasion, and he was far from regretting that discordance. He insisted that it had not been the practice of Parliament to receive Scotch Acts of Parliament in the manner now proposed, especially when it was offered to the House by the Governor of the Bank of Scotland.

Lord Holland, on the contrary, insisted that what was now suggested was without precedent. What had the House to do with the secret intelligence procured by Ministers from the Noble Governor of the Bank of Scotland? Informing had of late become so much the fashion, tbat even Ministers stooped to it; the Noble Governor of the Bank of Scotland did not disdain to become an informer against his employers the proprietors of shares. (Hear, hear). A short time ago Ministers had boasted (how truly was not the question) that they were not dependent on the Bank of England, but at least they were now anxious to show that the Bank of Scotland was dependent upon them.

The Earl of Liverpool urged that the only object of the clause was to prevent Aliens from secretly introducing themselves into the State, and by an old forgotten law intitling themselves to rights which belonged only to natural-born subjects, or to aliens who might participate in those rights through the provisions of an Act of Parliament. The clause was only retrospective to the 28th of April, when advantage had been first taken of the Scotch Act of 1695.

Earl Grey further enforced the impropriety of this clause, as repealing wholesome acts for the encouragement of foreigners. It would be gross injustice to deprive Aliens of advantages they derived under a public Act of the Scotch Parliament, incorporated at the Union.

This subject was then dropped, and the committee proceeded to the clause relating to the duration of the Act.

Earl Grey proposed that it should be continued only for one year, but the amendmennt

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was negatived without debate and without a division.

The Earl of Carnarvon proposed, as an amendment, exempting from the operation of the Bill, aliens who had married British subjects; but it was immediately negatived.

The Lord Chancellor then proposed his clause, to prevent aliens from deriving benefit from the Scots Act of 1695, who had taken advantage of it subsequent to the 28th of April.

The Marquis of Lansdown resisted this device, by which the necessity of producing the Scots Statute was avoided. At least, he contended that such a clause ought not to be retrospective even to the 28th of April.

Lord Redesdale supported the clause, and Lord Lauderdale resisted it.

Lord Melville, in reference to what had been said by Lord Holland, denied that he had deserted the interests of the Bank of Scotland by communicating the intelligence he had given to Ministers: the Statute had been sent to him from Edingburgh, for the purpose, by persons who, like himself, were concerned in the Bank of Scotland. He thought the accusation brought against him not at all warranted by the facts.

Lord Holland, in explanation, said that he had not intended any thing offensive to the Noble Lord, but he thought the two offices of Governor of the Bank and Minister of State in some degree imcompatible. His Lordship with force argued against the great injustice of the clause.

The Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Holland, and the Earl of Rosslyn severally observed, that this was not so extraordinary a discovery as the Noble Viscount imagined. They believed that it was known to the Bank of Scotland, and that it had been an inducement to all aliens, since the Union, to purchase into that Bank. But this might be all conjecture, and, therefore, time should be given to inquire into the state of the Bank, with the view of considering what injury their property might sustain. The right of every stockholder in England rested entirely upon the same foundation; and, upon the whole, if the Noble and Learned Lords did not adopt the amendment, they would shake that good faith in the Establishments of this Country which it was their duty to uphold.

The question was then put, that the words "the 28th day of April" should stand part of this clause.

Their Lordships divided—

Contents, 40—Non Contents, 20.

Lord Gage then proposed a clause, similar to that proposed by Mr. Brougham in the Commons, to enable aliens to be conveyed to any part, if a ship should be ready to sail to that place, within one month after they received notice to leave the country.

On this clause their Lordships divided—

Contents, 20.—Non Contents, 42.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 1.

PETITION OF COUNT CLADAN.

Mr. Bennet said, he had presented a petition about a week back from a Gentleman of ancient family of the district of Cephalonia. He should not wish to accuse an officer in his Majesty's service who was not present to defend himself. This petition, however, containing such an accusation, was put into his hands, and he considered it his duty to present it to the House. From the documents he had perused, he was confident that a prima-facie case was made out, and that the petitioner had sufficient ground for seeking redress. There were two parts in the petition. One was the complaint of Count Cladan, the other that of the people among whom he was a distinguished member. He was engaged in a law suit with some of his own family; Lieutenent-General Campbell interfered, and directed a decree to the local tribunal, which was trying the cause, telling them how they were to act, not according to the law of the country, but that they were to give such a judgment as would be palatable to himself. The cause of the Petitioner was to be decided by this new military Judge, and no appeal was allowed from his decision. This was his case on the part of Court Cladan It was a case perfectly in point with that of Fabricas and Mostyn, which was tried here in 1772 It was a question whether the party had a right to his action in an English Court. he having been born under the British Government. On that occasion it was ruled the claim at law was a good one. There was another difficulty which might be said to attend this case, as for instance, who were to undergo the expense of bringing over the ten tribunals of that island, or the number of witnesses, more than 100, who would be required? In the motion which he was about to make he had not only the testimony of the Noble Greek on whose information he first agitated the subject, but also that of a Gentleman who ranked high in England, and who having been in Cephalonia at the time, was ready to prove at the Bar the truth of the statements he had made. Before Lieutenant-General Campbell went to that island there was no such punishment known there as that introduced by him, but after his arrival nothing was more common than seeing persons bastinadoed through the streets; and when on one occasion a man was found to have stolen some spirits, General Campbell had him placed on a mule and bastinadoed three times, until in fact the man was sent to the hospital. In Corfu, Zante, and Cephalonia, similar conduct was pursued by this Officer. Another charge was, his having sent several persons to an unhealthy island; besides, there did not appear a Gazette in which were not found fines of 10, 20, 30, and 100, dollars against different individuals, and all those fines inflicted by Lieut. General Campbell. He could assure the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, that if they thought by rejecting the motion to silence all inquiry, they were much mistaken. He had no acquaintance or bias in favour of either party—all he wished was, to obtain justice for a person who complained of being aggrieved; the more particularly when the complainant was a stranger and a foreigner, who was not likely to find many advocates. They were ready enough to listen to the complaints of their constituents, and he hoped they would not shut their ears against the present complaints. He should not further detain the House, and would conclude with moving—"That there be laid before the House a Copy of Correspondence which took place between Count Cladan and the Minister for the Colonial Department, relative to the conduct of Lieutenant-General Campbell."

Mr. Goulburn recollected, that on a former occasion the Honourable Gentleman had given all the weight which could be given to statements—mere assertions such as the present. When the Honourable Member first brought the subject before the House, he (Mr. Goulburn) complained, and he now should, of the motion being improperly made. If Lieutenent-General Campbell was really guilty of the charges brought against him, he ought to be brought before a proper tribunal, but surely the House of Commons could not be said to be that tribunal. A Court of Law was the proper place for inquiring into the subject, & such a Court was to be found in the Ionian Islands as well as here. When he first heard this complaint he did not know General Campbell unless by the reputation which he bore of having been an officer who gallantly distinguished himself in the service of his Country; since that period, however, he had seen him, and perceived that he (General Campbell) was labouring under that indignation which a generous mind must always feel at an unmerited imputation being cast upon his honour.—(Hear!)—The Hon. Member (Mr. Bennet) said that he was only actuated by a desire of obtaining justice for the complaining parties. But how was he about to obtain it? He brought forward his motion at the end of the Session, when it was impossible to investigate the subject, and at the same time knowing that the papers for which he moved, had been some time past sent to Cephalonia, where it was supposed the question was to be decided.

Mr. Bennet said he did not know that the papers had been so sent.

Mr. Goulburn went on. By the present motion the Papers, if produced would be laid on the Table, and as the question could not be decided before next Session, an unfavourable impression would be made on the public mind relative to General Campbell, his character would remain undefended, and thus another injury would be added to that already inflicted on a brave and deserving officer. If an application to those Courts most competent to decide such subjects should be found ineffectual, then any Petition to the House of Commons ought and would be attended to. He thought at the same time, that no such application as the present ought to be made until both parties had been heard. On these grounds, as well as from the general character of General Campbell during a meritorious service of 37 years, he felt it his duty to oppose the motion. He was aware that many Gentlemen in the House as well as himself were acquainted with General Campbell, and no one who knew him could for a moment suppose him guilty of the charges imputed to him.

Mr. F. Douglas thought it was the duty of the Hon. Mmeber who had spoken last to inquire into and ascertain the truth of the statements which had been made. His Hononrable Friend (Mr. Bennet) had on a former occasion made a similar motion to the present and on that occasion the Hon. Member (Mr. Goulburn) having stated that he was not prepared to answer the questions put to him, further time was given. During that period his Hon. Friend (Mr. Bennet) had devoted his time to inquiry, and when he now brought down his facts, he was told, that he ought not to have made such a motinn, as it was fit only for a Court of Law. He thought the motion was properly made, that the subject deserved inquiry, and he should therefore support it.

Mr. Goulburn explained.

Lord Castlereagh should not object to any inquiry by the House, as he was of opinion, that all persons living under the protection of the Crown, in any manner, were entitled to their attention, but such inquiry should not be made until the ordinary mode of proceeding had been tried. In such cases as the present, a Court of Law was the proper tribunal before which the parties should appear; but by the present motion it seemed as if all such Courts were to be overlooked, and that the House of Commons was to interfere on every occasion. He trusted the House would be always found competent to protect the persons who applied to it for relief, but such protection should only be extended where an application to Courts of Law had been found ineffectual. It would be a most injurious system to allow of any interference of the House in such cases, as any individual might make the most unfounded attack on any character, however exalted, and however deservedly such character might be exalted in the public estimation. He hoped that House would not, by sanctioning such ex-parte statement, allow the charater of a deserving officer to be tarnished, when he had no opportunity of personally defending himself. He thought that it would have a most pernicious effect if every Member of Parliament was to make statements injurious to the characters of public men, however unsupported such statement might be. Hear! from Mr. Bennet. He was convinced that the Hon. Member with whom the motion originated was actuated by the best of motives, but if he lent himself in such a manner to statements not authenticated, there would always be found persons who would be anxious to utter calumnies against every character however pure. He should therefore most solemnly enter his protest against a measure which was fraught with such pernicious consequences.

Mr. F. Douglas explained.

Mr. Barham agreed perfectly with the principle laid down by the Noble Lord as to the impropriety of the House interfering generally in the business which belonged to Courts of Law. He wished, however to know whether he had rightly understood the Hon. Member (Mr. Bennet) with whom the motion originated. If he had fully understood him found one of the charges against Campbell to be, that of having decrees of Courts of Law in the island having in fact set himself above them such were the case, what he would the use of again sending the case in a Court where [illegible] be controlled? As to the Campbell he agreed with it generally he should observe, that general good character ought never to weigh against specific charges.

General Thornton had the pleasure of knowing General Campbell, and was convinced that there was no foundation for the charges against him.

Mr. Lockhart supported the Mation.

Mr. Waldegrave was of opinion, that there were good grounds for the motion.

Lord Castlereagh, in explanation, said, he meant only to say that the House ought not to interfere in cases which were suited to Courts of Criminal Law.

Mr. Money thought it was wrong to attack the character of a gallant and deserving Officer on unfounded statements.

After a few observation from Mr. El[illegible]

Mr. Bennet declared, that while duty [illegible] him to the performance of this task, he would not be deterred by the taunts of any individuals. The accusation was said to rest on the complaint of a foreigner; this was not thoroughly true. The evidence of an Englishman, high in respectability, who knew the country whence the complaint originated could be adduced. But the Honourable Gentleman who defended General Campbell came forward with testimonials of character. As [illegible] Old Bailey general descriptions of bones and declarations of the witness, who would trust the culprit with untold gold, Gentlemen rose to cleanse the stains which rumour cast upon the honour of General Campbell. The Noble Lord would not enter into a detailed statement, because he well knew that the facts adduced were too true. This Session was near its close, but when they met again he would come prepared with proofs irrefragable. He would labour during the interval to investigate the matter in all its issues.

Mr. Goulburn stated in reply to an observation of the Hon. Member, that General Campbell fled from the charge, that a plain statement of facts would best elucidate the cause of his absence. On the morning subsequent to the former discusion, General Campbell complained to him of the attacks which he sustained, & said that he had his arrangements regulated for going to Paris, whither he was unwilling to go, until he (Mr. G.) assured him that he hoped for notice sufficient to inform him when his presence would be required. No mention was however, made of the present motion until the last night, which prevented him from apprising the gallant General.

The House divided—

For the motion 8—Against it 46—Majority 38